September 1, 1757. NUMB. 1497.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

LIST of the NUMBERS that came up PRIZES in the ACADEMY LOTTERY,

No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.
5	8	262	8	500	8	838	8	1186	8	1428	8	1715	8	2009	8	2352	10	2636	8	2955	8	3265	8	3591	30	3842	8	4157	8	4427	8	4714	8
11	8	68	8	9	8	39	8	89	8	30	8	16	30	16	8	53	8	45	8	60	8	66	8	98	30	48	10	64	8	40	8	18	50
12	8	70	30	13	8	42	8	90	8	34	8	28	75	17	8	54	8	53	8	68	10	71	300	3601	8	56	8	65	8	41	10	20	8
13	8	73	8	14	20	43	8	91	8	* 35	10	32	8	20	8	57	8	55	200	79	8	72	8	12	8	64	8	69	50	45	8	22	300
14	8	78	8	16	8	46	8	93	8	39	8	38	8	21	8	59	8	59	8	87	8	75	8	16	8	68	8	72	8	48	8	24	8
20	8	79	8	18	10	47	8	95	8	47	8	39	8	33	8	61	10	67	50	89	8	79	8	17	8	75	8	73	8	49	300	25	8
25	8	80	8	19	8	49	10	96	40	50	8	40	8	38	8	65	8	70	8	94	10	81	8	18	20	76	8	78	8	50	8	28	30
27	8	86	8	21	8	60	8	98	8	51	20	44	10	44	8	67	30	72	8	3002	8	87	8	20	75	78	10	80	8	60	200	29	8
30	8	87	8	24	8	68	8	99	8	61	8	50	8	49	8	68	8	73	40	4	8	88	8	21	8	82	8	81	8	62	8	38	8
36	8	89	8	31	50	75	8	1200	8	71	8	54	10	61	8	69	8	74	10	5	40	95	8	25	8	84	8	85	8	66	8	40	8
38	8	94	20	41	8	76	8	2	10	73	30	63	8	65	8	70	20	83	8	6	8	98	8	26	10	85	30	92	8	71	8	45	20
39	20	95	30	42	8	77	50	5	20	75	100	70	8	69	8	89	30	84	8	10	8	3300	100	30	8	87	8	4200	8	73	20	55	8
43	8	300	8	46	8	81	8	8	8	83	8	73	8	† 70	10	90	10	85	8	13	8	6	8	37	8	3901	8	2	20	82	8	58	8
44	8	5	8	47	10	92	8	17	8	84	8	77	8	79	8	97	8	87	8	14	8	9	8	44	8	7	8	11	8	84	8	63	8
45	10	6	8	50	8	904	8	22	30	85	8	79	8	86	20	98	8	88	40	27	8	10	8	47	10	8	50	12	8	91	8	66	8
46	8	7	8	51	8	14	8	23	10	86	8	95	8	98	8	2400	8	91	8	28	8	11	20	51	8	15	8	18	8	92	8	68	8
47	8	8	8	69	75	17	8	24	8	89	8	1812	8	2109	10	4	8	2719	20	30	8	19	8	56	8	17	10	20	8	95	8	69	8
48	8	10	8	75	10	38	10	26	8	93	8	15	8	15	8	9	8	20	8	31	8	21	8	62	8	18	8	26	8	4500	10	70	8
50	8	12	20	81	8	48	8	28	8	94	8	16	8	16	8	22	8	22	10	35	8	23	8	65	20	21	8	28	8	1	40	72	8
51	8	13	8	91	100	49	10	31	8	95	8	19	8	17	8	26	8	24	30	42	8	24	10	79	8	25	8	37	8	4	8	82	10
52	30	14	8	94	8	53	8	39	8	99	8	27	8	33	20	28	8	26	10	44	20	28	8	82	8	26	8	40	20	6	8	85	8
53	10	18	8	96	8	60	8	46	8	1500	8	28	8	38	20	39	8	27	8	57	8	34	8	85	8	29	8	43	10	8	8	87	8
56	8	21	50	600	8	62	50	53	10	1	8	29	8	43	20	40	8	33	50	60	10	36	8	91	8	32	8	44	10	20	40	92	8
57	8	23	8	1	8	66	10	59	8	2	8	32	8	44	8	47	8	45	20	68	8	38	10	93	8	37	8	53	8	23	8	4801	8
63	30	25	8	15	8	69	8	66	20	3	8	34	20	45	8	48	10	47	10	69	75	41	8	98	10	52	50	60	8	29	8	13	8
66	10	31	8	17	8	75	8	68	8	9	30	43	8	48	40	56	8	55	8	70	8	44	8	3700	8	53	10	62	8	36	8	14	8
69	10	36	8	31	8	83	30	77	8	17	8	45	100	49	8	61	8	57	8	72	8	48	40	2	8	65	8	64	8	44	8	22	8
79	8	39	8	36	8	85	8	78	8	21	8	50	8	53	8	71	8	58	20	76	20	55	8	3	8	71	30	67	8	45	8	23	20
84	8	40	8	40	8	86	8	80	8	25	10	51	20	61	10	74	8	67	8	77	8	70	8	4	20	72	8	68	8	51	8	38	8
88	1000	41	8	42	8	87	8	82	8	26	8	55	8	62	8	75	8	68	8	78	8	77	50	5	8	73	50	70	8	56	8	41	8
90	8	45	8	43	8	89	10	83	8	29	8	56	8	66	10	79	8	75	8	80	8	79	8	11	10	76	8	71	30	57	100	42	8
103	8	56	20	54	10	92	8	86	300	35	8	57	40	73	8	81	8	76	10	83	8	81	8	23	8	89	30	80	8	62	8	44	8
5	30	58	8	67	8	1020	8	89	40	40	8	58	8	74	8	88	10	86	8	88	8	82	8	27	30	93	8	88	8	66	40	45	8
9	10	66	8	72	8	22	40	97	8	41	8	59	8	93	8	94	8	91	10	90	50	86	8	28	8	94	20	89	10	70	8	48	8
13	10	68	8	78	8	23	8	98	8	44	8	61	8	2202	8	2503	75	97	8	96	8	90	8	33	8	97	8	90	8	76	8	51	8
21	20	70	8	80	8	25	8	1301	50	46	8	63	8	5	8	6	8	99	8	3103	200	91	8	36	30	98	8	93	8	83	20	54	8
28	8	75	8	86	8	28	8	2	75	48	20	71	8	13	8	10	8	2803	10	4	8	3405	8	38	8	4001	8	96	8	85	8	55	40
31	8	76	8	89	8	36	8	10	8	62	10	75	8	14	8	12	8	6	8	10	8	8	8	39	8	5	8	99	10	86	8	59	8
36	100	79	8	90	8	39	8	11	8	70	10	79	8	17	8	15	8	12	8	16	10	15	8	40	8	9	75	4300	50	91	8	62	8
41	8	82	8	700	8	40	8	16	8	73	8	83	8	19	8	20	8	16	8	17	8	16	8	41	40	10	10	7	8	92	8	68	8
45	8	87	8	5	50	41	8	18	8	78	8	86	8	20	8	25	8	23	8	19	10	19	10	45	8	12	30	8	50	95	8	72	8
51	8	88	8	7	50	44	8	25	8	79	8	87	8	23	8	27	8	30	10	20	8	22	8	46	8	24	8	9	8	4601	8	73	8
63	8	93	500	11	8	46	8	29	8	83	75	89	40	25	8	28	8	36	8	29	8	25	8	48	8	30	8	11	8	4	500	79	8
74	8	404	8	14	8	47	8	32	8	85	8	96	8	27	8	32	8	37	20	33	8	26	10	49	8	31	10	14	8	16	8	80	8
76	8	11	8	28	8	61	40	33	10	86	8	1900	20	33	40	35	8	42	8	38	8	31	8	51	8	34	8	15	8	20	8	92	8
77	8	16	8	29	20	68	40	35	8	89	8	3	8	34	8	36	8	46	8	40	10	32	8	52	8	36	8	20	8	21	8	4903	8
85	8	24	8	35	8	72	8	38	8	93	8	9	8	50	75	37	8	47	8	51	8	38	8	54	8	51	8	36	8	22	30	4	8
88	8	27	8	37	8	75	8	41	8	98	8	12	10	52	50	45	20	51	8	55	8	42	8	55	8	53	40	37	8	25	8	10	8
89	8	29	20	41	8	82	8	57	75	1603	40	14	10	58	8	52	10	61	8	67	40	50	8	65	8	64	8	42	8	28	20	12	10
91	8	38	8	53	40	86	8	61	8	9	8	15	8	61	8	60	8	62	8	69	200	53	8	67	75	65	8	44	30	32	8	27	8
93	8	40	8	55	8	87	8	63	20	26	8	19	8	66	8	64	30	78	8	71	8	57	8	68	30	72	8	46	8	35	8	30	8
94	200	41	8	58	10	89	8	65	20	31	20	28	8	77	8	70	8	83	8	75	8	62	8	71	40	78	8	50	8	38	10	36	8
203	8	43	8	62	30	93	8	68	8	34	8	31	8	78	8	82	8	84	8	88	500	65	8	76	10	84	8	53	8	39	8	39	8
8	8	47	8	67	8	1102	8	70	8	40	8	33	8	81	8	86	20	85	8	97	8	73	10	77	20	86	8	55	8	43	8	42	10
13	8	51	10	68	10	3	8	73	10	41	20	34	8	85	8	87	8	90	8	98	8	81	8	86	8	89	10	56	8	50	8	43	8
16	8	54	8	71	8	11	20	74	75	47	8	40	8	93	8	92	8	96	8	3204	8	82	8	88	20	93	100	65	8	57	8	49	8
19	8	57	8	74	10	12	8	78	8	49	8	46	30	97	100	95	30	2904	8	9	8	89	40	99	100	95	8	66	8	60	8	59	8
21	20	62	8	75	8	16	8	80	8	50	8	48	8	98	20	2600	10	7	8	12	10	90	8	3805	30	4104	8	71	30	65	8	61	8
23	8	63	40	84	8	36	8	87	8	60	8	49	8	99	8	2	8	16	8	18	8	3501	8	9	8	5	8	78	8	68	8	62	8
24	8	66	30	85	20	37	200	91	8	64	8	56	10	2303	8	5	8	17	8	21	8	8	8	11	10	11	10	80	8	73	8	65	8
26	20	67	8	86	8	39	8	94	8	65	8	59	75	7	40	7	8	19	8	24	8	16	8	12	30	14	8	81	8	79	8	74	40
28	8	69	8	87	8	46	8	97	8	75	8	71	8	12	8	15	8	24	8	27	10	17	8	15	8	17	8	87	8	80	20	82	8
31	8	71	8	96	8	59	8	98	8	78	8	76	8	13	8	16	8	27	8	29	20	19	8	17	8	19	8	88	75	83	8	83	8
34	100	73	8	99	8	60	8	1403	8	87	8	82	8	18	8	18	8	30	30	35	8	24	8	21	8	25	8	91	8	86	20	85	8
35	8	81	8	800	30	61	10	8	8	96	8	86	10	27	8	19	8	34	8	37	8	28	8	25	10	26	20	95	8	89	8	87	8
39	10	85	8	4	8	66	8	9	8	98	8	88	20	29	8	21	8	39	8	41	8	48	30	27	8	28	8	97	8	94	8	88	8
44	8	87	8	21	8	69	8	13	8	1702	10	98	8	35	8	24	8	41	8	42	10	49	8	30	8	46	8	98	50	4700	8	93	8
50	8	89	30	29	8	74	8	17	10	5	8	2004	8	37	8	25	10	42	8	52	8	64	75	37	30	51	20	4400	8	8	8	97	20
53	8	96	8	30	40	76	8	21	8	6	8	6	8	38	8	28	10	52	8	57	20	68	8	38	8	54	8	6	30	9	40	98	8
61	8	98	10	33	8	80	8	25	8	14	8	7	8	51	8	30	10	54	20	59	8	70	8	40	8	56	40	7	8	10	8		

Number 2087 firſt drawn, 50 Pieces.
* Number 612 laſt drawn, 50 Pieces.
Number 1435 drawn before the 1000, 25 Pieces.
† Number 730 drawn after the 1000, 25 Pieces.
Number 2070 drawn before the firſt 500, 12 Pieces.
Number 1343 drawn after the firſt 500, 12 Pieces.

DEDUCTIONS.

For a Prize of	8	Dollars, receive	£	2	11	0	For a Prize of	75	Dollars, receive	£	23	18	1	Halfpenny.
	10	- - -		3	3	9		100	- - -		31	17	6	
	20	- - -		6	7	6		200	- - -		63	15	0	
	30	- - -		9	11	3		300	- - -		95	12	6	
	40	- - -		12	15	0		500	- - -		159	7	6	
	50	- - -		15	18	9		1000	- - -		318	15	0	

On Sunday *laſt Captain* Duncan *arrived here from* London, *by whom we have the following Advices, viz.*

BERLIN, May 14.

IT is aſſured that we had only 2500 Men killed, and 3000 wounded in the bloody Battle of the 6th Inſtant.

Bonn, May 9. On Saturday the Court received an Expreſs from Weſtphalia, which, we hear, brought Advice, that on the firſt and ſecond Inſtant the Hanoverian Troops entered the Biſhoprick of Paderborn, particularly the Bailiwicks of Schwalenberg, Marienmunſter, Falckenhagen, and Berdenborn: That they had carried off all the Fruits of the Earth, Beer, Brandy, &c. putting it on board ſome Barges on the Weſer: That on the 2d Inſtant, General Baron Sporcken exacted 4000 Rations from the Bailiwicks of Saſſenberg and Warendorff, in the Biſhoprick of Munſter, with Injunctions to deliver them at Bielefeld under a ſevere Penalty.

Camp before Prague, May 11. The City of Prague is now completely inveſted by the Pruſſian Troops on both Sides of the River, the King commanding on one Side, and Marſhal Keith on the other. Prince Charles of Lorrain, Marſhal Brown, the two Princes of Saxony, Prince Louis of Wirtemberg, the Prince of Modena, the Duke of Aremberg, &c. &c. are ſaid to be in Prague. Advices being received that Count Leopold Daun is advancing with a Corps of 15000 Men from Konigſgratz, the King of Pruſſia has detached the Prince of Bevern with 12 or 15 Battalions and 50 Squadrons, to offer him Battle. It is ſaid that the Auſtrian Army is aſſembling at Beneſchau, about two Miles beyond the Zaſawa.

Berlin, May 17. The Day before Yeſterday a Courier from the King's Head Quarters before Prague brought Advice, that they had begun to bombard that City; and that his Majeſty's Troops had taken an Entrenchment upon an Eminence called Ziſka, which commands the City.

Hague, May 17. Since his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland's Arrival at Bielefeld, the French begin to be uneaſy about their advanced Poſts, and they have determined to ſupport them, if poſſible; accordingly they have encamped about 30,000 Men at Weſel, and begun to move forward towards Munſter, where they talk of eſtabliſhing the Head Quarters.

Lubeck, May 19. Upon Advice that the Ruſſian Army, commanded by Marſhal Count d'Apraxin was in full March towards Memel, with a Deſign to beſiege that City, the Pruſſians, under the Command of Marſhal de Lehwald, are gone to meet the Ruſſians, and have already poſted themſelves at Libau, in Courland; ſo that an Engagement is ſhortly expected between the two Armies.

Bruſſels, May 27. Letters from Vienna ſay, that Prague was ſo cloſely inveſted, that, in order to favour the Paſſage of a Meſſenger from his Royal Highneſs Prince Charles of Lorrain to the Empreſs, they had been obliged to make a Sally under the Command of Major General Lacy, in which great Numbers had been killed on both Sides. They add, that before the End of this Month, Count Daun's Army would be ſtrong enough to go to the Relief of Prague.

Vienna, May 21. Prince Charles of Lorrain is in very good Health, and the Garriſon of Prague, which conſiſts of 48,000 Men, is in good Condition. That City is provided with a numerous Artillery, and Plenty of Proviſion and Ammunition. Count Daun has thought fit to quit the Camp at Kollin, in order to meet the Reinforcements which are in march to join him.

Paris, May 27. We have received Advice from the Eaſt-Indies, by way of Conſtantinople, that the Nabob of Bengal has deſtroyed all the Poſſeſſions of the Engliſh upon the Ganges, to the Amount of 50,000,000 of Livres, and that this Prince afterwards went upon the Coaſt of Coromandel, where he has declared, that he will do his utmoſt to deſtroy all that belongs to the Engliſh.

Berlin, May 24. The laſt Letters from Bohemia adviſe, that the Auſtrian Army commanded by Marſhal Daun, after

after ſucceſſively quitting the Camps of Bomiſchbrod, Kauzen, and Kolin, is retired to the Frontiers of Moravia, whither the Remains of the Auſtrian Army that eſcaped after the Battle to Beneſchau, is alſo retiring. The King of Pruſſia had before the Battle detached Col. Mayer, with his independent Company, to burn the Enemy's Magazines formed in the Circle of Pilſen, and towards the Upper Palatine. Accordingly this active Officer has entirely deſtroyed the great Magazine in Pilſen, and two other very conſiderable Ones at Schobrack and Teinitz. Thus the Enemy have, in the Space of four Weeks, loſt all the large Magazines which they had been employed in amaſſing the whole Winter, at an immenſe Expence.

Madrid, May 10. Sir Benjamin Keene has concerted Meaſures with our Miniſtry, rendering the Neutrality of this Court invariable during the War between France and England.

Berlin, May 28. We hear from his Majeſty's Camp before Prague, that in the Night between the 23d and 24th Inſtant, a Body of 12000 Auſtrians, commanded (as the Deſerters ſay) by Prince Charles of Lorrain in Perſon, made a furious Sally on the Side of Marſhal Keith's Quarters at Weiſſenberg. The reſt of their Troops ſtood on the Ramparts waiting the Iſſue of the Enterprize, in order to break out and join them in caſe of Succeſs. Our Picquets ſuſtained their firſt Attack with ſo much Bravery that the whole Army had Time to get under Arms, which they did in leſs than a Quarter of an Hour. After this the Enemy was repulſed, and obliged to retreat back into the City with conſiderable Loſs, which we cannot exactly aſcertain, as they took Care to carry off all their Slain and Wounded. Ours is trifling, not loſing one Officer of Note. Prince Ferdinand, his Majeſty's Brother, had his Horſe killed under him, and a Ball ſlightly grazed his Chin; which, however, did not hinder him from being preſent during the whole Action, which began at Two in the Morning, and laſted till Seven. Several Deſerters are come over to us on this Occaſion. The Duke of Brunſwick Bevern is encamped with his Corps in the Neighbourhoods of Czaſlaw and Kuttenberg, to obſerve the Motions of Count Daun's Army.

Hague, June 7. Several Letters from the Army before Prague adviſe, that the Auſtrians made a freſh Sally the 28th ult. but that they met with no greater Succeſs than they had done the 24th.

Paris, June 6. As the Engliſh Affairs are in ſo bad a Situation at Coromandel, the Forces we have ſent there will come very opportunely to give the finiſhing Stroke for expelling them entirely out of the Eaſt-Indies.

Hague, June 10. Letters from the Empire ſay, that the Elector of Bavaria has actually ſigned a Convention of Neutrality with the King of Pruſſia, and that the Miniſter, who was ſent with it to the Camp before Prague, has already paſſed through Ratisbon on his Way home, with his Pruſſian Majeſty's Ratification of it.

From the French Camp at Rheda, June 13. The Duke of Cumberland having fairly eat up and removed every Thing that was edible in the Biſhoprick of Paderbon, has quitted that Country between Three and Four this Morning. The Palatine Troops ſtill continue to flatter us that they will ſpeedily march hither; but perhaps they will wait for the Signal of a Victory, which we don't know when we ſhall be able to give them.

Dreſden, June 10. According to the laſt Advices from the Army before Prague, the Pruſſians have ſummoned ſeveral thouſands of Bohemian Peaſants, who are to be employed in raiſing a Line of Circumvallation, fortified every where with Paliſades, and in proper Places with Redoubts. A freſh Summons has been ſent to the Garriſon, that after the 12th they are to expect no Terms. It is very poſitively ſaid, that all the Priſoners taken in the Sally of the 28th, were drunk, and that the Number of Slain did not amount to leſs than ten thouſand Men. A private Letter handed about here ſays, that none but the principal Officers can afford to purchaſe Beef, and that Horſe-fleſh is Threepence a Pound. His Pruſſian Majeſty has permitted a Courier to go from Prague to Vienna, to the Family of Prince Lichtenſtein, to inform them that his Highneſs is dead of his Wounds.

Cologn, June 15. The general Opinion here is, that a Battle was fought Yeſterday; but that is grounded only upon Letters from the French Camp, penn'd in the true Gaſconade Stile of marching over the Belly of the Hanoverians. It is certain that the latter are very well poſted, with a River in Front, and Moraſſes on their Flanks. The French are ſuperior in Numbers, but they have very few Cavalry, and thoſe in bad Condition. Here is a ſtrong Report, that the Pruſſians have beat the Troops of Wurtzburgh, and that the Margrave of Anſpach has declared himſelf neutral. The 6000 Palatines remain in their former State of Inactivity.

Vienna, June 4. The Illyrian Nation, as a Proof of their Zeal, have offered her Majeſty 1000 Foot, and 600 Horſe, beſides a free Gift in Money, which has been accepted.

Dreſden, June 8. The laſt Letters from Prague adviſe, that the Bombardment continues very vigorouſly, and that the Beſieged began to be in want of ſeveral Kinds of Proviſions, as well as Forage. The Day before Yeſterday ſeventeen Boats, coming from Magdebourg, paſſed by here over the Elbe, laden with Powder, Bombs, Bullets, and other Ammunition, for Bohemia.

Utrecht, June 15. *We learn from Bohemia, by the Way of Franconia, that the King had cauſed new Batteries to be erected on the Right of the Moldau, to batter Prague with greater Force, and haſten the Reduction of the Place, where every one, even to the Monks, have taken Arms.*

From M. d' Etree's Head Quarters at Hertbroek, June 10. *The Enemy's Army will ſoon be attacked, if not unattackable; it almoſt appears ſo. All their Forces are re-aſſembled in the Camp of Brackwede. Their Line is on a riſing Ground: The Summit of the Mountain is not occupied: Their Right is ſeparated from the reſt of the Army by a Valley: The third Part of the Line and their Left extends by the Declivity of the Mountain as far as ſome Marſhes. The Poſt of Brackwede is entrenched. The River of Kauſſenbach covers their Front, and cloſes the Marches of the Left. The Front of the Camp is ſecure from any Attack. A Redoubt is erected before each Battalion. Such is their Poſition.*

Madrid, May 24. Our Court perſiſts in its Reſolution of being quite neuter in the preſent War between France and England; which, with the Augmentation of our naval Force, will make us equally reſpected by both Parties.

We have at this time 44 Ships of the Line, 18 Frigates, 4 Bomb Galliots, 3 Fire-ſhips, 12 Chebecs, and 5 Packet-boats.

LONDON.

May 24. It is confidently ſaid, that the Iriſh Brigades, in the Service of France, which were ſent into Weſtphalia, have deſerted to the King of Pruſſia.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, May 20.

"The Tartar Man of War, Captain Lockart, is arrived here from a Cruize, and has brought in the Penelope Privateer belonging to Morlaix, of 16 ſix Pounders, and 2 two Pounders, and 180 Men."

The Betty,--------from Glaſgow, for Virginia, is retaken by the Duke of Bedford Privateer, and ſent into Dublin.

The Charming Nancy, Fannin, arrived at Dover from Maryland, was taken by a French Privateer, and ranſomed for 1000 l.

The late Field Marſhal Schwerin, was upwards of 80 Years of Age, and was Schoolmaſter to the King of Pruſſia in the Art of War.

Some Days ago a French Flag of Truce arrived at Guernſey, to treat about an Exchange of Priſoners; but as that was not a proper Place to come to upon ſuch an Errand, the Governor of the Iſland detained the Veſſel, and diſpatched the Fly Sloop of War to Southampton, to acquaint the Government with the Matter, and to know what he muſt do, as he ſuſpects that the ſaid Veſſel's real Errand was to obſerve whether the Iſland is in a good or bad Poſture of Defence.

May 28. A French Privateer of 12 Guns is taken off Cromartie, by the Dolphin Man of War.

A French Privateer of 16 Guns is taken off Cromer, by the Weazel Sloop of War.

The Marquis D' Aumont Privateer, from Bourdeaux, of 16 Six-pounders, and 160 Men, is taken by the St. George Privateer of London, after an Engagement of 2 Hours, in which Captain Devonſhire was killed the firſt Fire. The St. George has alſo re-taken the Dinwiddie, from Virginia for Briſtol, with 240 Hogſheads of Tobacco, and brought them both into Falmouth.

May 31. The Boſcawen Privateer, Captain Mauger, of Guernſey, was taken the 14th Inſtant, by the Thetis and Pomona, two French Frigates, and carried into Nants.

The Friendſhip, Tolgo, from Boſton to London, is taken and carried into St. Maloes.

The Daniſh Squadron, conſiſting of eight Men of War, anchored in the Road of Elſineur the 13th Inſtant.

It is ſaid, that on the Day preceding the late Battle of Auwal, Marſhal Brown ſent a Trumpet to the King of Pruſſia to deſire a Truce for twelve Days; to which Meſſage that Monarch returned the following Anſwer by Word of Mouth, 'I will let the Marſhal know my Reſo-'lution on this Head To-morrow.'

June 2. The Acquillon, a French Man of War, of 48 Guns, and 450 Men, is drove on Shore, and deſtroyed by the Antelope Man of War, a 50 Gun Ship, near la Hogue Bay.

The Antelope has taken a Privateer of 10 Guns, and a Ship, Name unknown, for Canada, and carried them into Portſmouth.

June 4. The Eaſt-India Company's Ships Portfield, Edgecote, and Cheſterfield, are arrived at Limerick, from the Coaſts of Malabar and Coromandel, and bring Advice, that on the Death of Alliverdee Caun, the late Nabob of the Province of Bengal, his Grandſon and Succeſſor Sourajee Doulah made moſt exorbitant Demands on the Company for Money, which not being immediately complied with, he marched down in the Month of June to Calcutta with an Army of 60000 Men, and made himſelf Maſter thereof, together with all the Settlements of the Company in the Province of Bengal, exerciſing moſt inhuman Cruelties. The French and Dutch having ſeen the Fate of the Engliſh, made their Peace with the Nabob with large Sums of Money.

The Preſidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay have each detached a large Number of Men, in Conjunction with his Majeſty's Squadron, under Admiral Watſon, to re-eſtabliſh the Settlement of Fort William, in which they had great Hopes of ſucceeding.

The Protector, Capt. James, has taken and carried into Tillicherry, the Indian, Capt. Buſſaw, from Pondicherry, of 24 Guns, and 200 Men, valued at near 40000 l.

The Hound Sloop of War has taken a French Privateer, and ſent her into Leith.

We hear that a great Perſonage, who has retired for ſome Years, will have a Poſt again in the Adminiſtration.

June 10. 'Tis ſaid there are near 50,000 French Priſoners in England, and yet the French Court refuſes to ſettle a Cartel for Exchange of Priſoners, except the Captures made before the War are firſt reſtored. Yet they allow Captains of Ships, Merchants, and Paſſengers to be exchanged Man for Man; and many are come over on their Parole to procure Priſoners of equal Rank to be ſent to France by the Way of Holland or Flanders.

The Militia Bill has paſſed both Houſes of Parliament.

June 11. According to ſome private Advices from Holland, the Auſtrian Army in Prague, after their two unſucceſsful Sallies, offered to evacuate the City on honourable Terms; but the King of Pruſſia ſtill inſiſted on their ſurrendering at Diſcretion.

June 13. By Letters from Nuremberg of the 28th ult. we hear, that the Pruſſians having been informed that the Margrave of Brandenburgh-Anſpach had laid up a Magazine in that City, had demanded it to be delivered up to them; and that the Troops under the Prince of Anhalt Deſſau, after having ſecured the Neutrality of the Circle of Franconia, would march directly to Mentz and Cologne, in order to attack the French Troops in Weſtphalia in the Rear.

June 15. Letters from Holland ſay, that the Britiſh Court has required the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel to order the 10,000 Men of his Troops in the Pay of Great-Britain to march immediately to join his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland's Army. Theſe Letters farther tell us, that the King made Major Grant, who brought his Majeſty the News of the Victory obtained by the Pruſſians at Prague, a Preſent of a Thouſand Pound Bank Note, a Gold Snuff-box, and a Gold hilted Sword.

His Pruſſian Majeſty has intimated to the Elector Palatine, that if his Electoral Highneſs actually ſends 6000 of his Troops to join the French, he ſhall look on it as an Infringment of the Convention by which he holds Juliers and Berg.

[*For more London News ſee the fourth Page.*]

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 22.

Laſt Monday Captain Kimball arrived at Marblehead from Cadiz, which Place he left the 4th of July laſt: He informs us, That the French East-India Ship, Prize to the Antigallican Privateer, was, at length, ordered by the Court to be delivered up to the French.

The ſame Day arrived here the Ship Kent, Capt. Benj. Bronſdon, from Briſtol, laſt from Cork, which he left the Beginning of June, in Company with the Windſor Man of War of 60 Guns, the Granada Bomb Ketch and her Tender, and ſome Merchantmen: The ſeveral Veſſels from London bound for this Place were waiting at Cork, expecting a Convoy from England for the Tranſports who were taking on board the Highland Regiments deſigned for America, and would ſoon be in Readineſs to ſail.--Capt. Bronſdon in his Paſſage engaged a French Letter of Marque Ship of 16 Guns, ſuppoſed to be bound to Canada, for a conſiderable Time, but the Frenchman being of ſuperior Strength, and a great Number of Hands on board, Capt. Bronſdon made the beſt of his Way from her.---He met with the Privateer King of Pruſſia, Capt. Gruchy, on the Banks, the firſt of Auguſt, all well, who ſpared him ſome Proviſions, which he was ſhort of, having been from Port a long Time.---He afterwards met with a large French Sloop, but the Wind blowing hard, carried away his Fore and Main-top-gallant Maſts, and the Sloop got off clear.

Capt. Jacocks, from London, informs, That he ſailed under Convoy of the Fowey Man of War of 20 Guns, in Company with 7 Veſſels bound to Newfoundland; that about 100 Leagues from the Land's End, they fell in with 2 French Men of War, one of which he ſaw take a Ship that was in Company, and the other bear down upon the Convoy; but a Fog coming on he crouded all the Sail he could for this Port, leaving them to diſpute among themſelves.

Yeſterday arrived here Capt. Dorrington from the Bahamas, and adviſes, That he fell in with Capt. Boyd of Marblehead laſt Friday, who inform'd him he had been out of St. Martin's 16 Days; and that the Hertford Privateer, Capt. Lewis, was taken by two 36 Gun Frigates, 18 Days after ſhe left Boſton, off of Guadaloupe; being decoyed by a Privateer Sloop.

Yeſterday arrived here in 6 Days from Halifax, Capt. Trefrey, who informs, That the Fleet under the Command of Admiral Holbourne was ſoon to ſail and cruize before Louiſbourg.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 29.

Since our laſt ſome Officers and private Men, belonging to the Garriſon of Fort William Henry, came to Town from Albany. Seven Deſerters are alſo come to Town, and give different Accounts, which cannot be depended on; though we hear that the French have burnt down Fort William Henry, and are retreated, but for how long we know not; that all the miſſing Officers were come in, and that the Maſſacre among the Women was not ſo great as was generally believed at firſt; but that the Indians deſtroyed all the Sick and Wounded is beyond Diſpute; that the Colonels Monro and Young were arrived at Fort Edward; and that the Number of the French killed during the Siege was very conſiderable. What follows is the

ARTICLES of Capitulation Granted to Lieutenant Colonel MONRO, for his Britannick Majeſty's Garriſon of Fort William Henry, the retrenched Camp adjoining, and all their Dependencies, by the Marquis DE MONTCALM, General of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Troops in Canada, the 9th of Auguſt, 1757.

ARTICLE I.

THAT the Garriſon of Fort William Henry, and the Troops which are in the retrenched Camp, being joined, ſhall march out with their Arms, and the uſual Honours of War, with the Baggage of the Officers and Soldiers only; they ſhall be eſcorted by a Detachment of French Troops, and by ſome of the Officers, or Interpreters attached to the Savages, and to march To-Morrow Morning early.

II. The Gate of the Fort ſhall be delivered up after the Capitulation is ſigned, to the Troops of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and the retrenched Camp, immediately on the Departure of the Britiſh Troops.

III. All the Artillery, warlike Stores, Proviſion, and in general, every Thing except the Effects of the Officers and Soldiers, ſhall, upon Honour, be delivered to the Troops of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as is already ſpecified in the firſt Article; and for that Purpoſe there ſhall be delivered with the Capitulation, an exact Inventary of all the Stores mentioned in this Article. Provided always, That this Article ſhall extend to the Port, Retrenchment and Dependencies.

IV. The Garriſon of the Fort, Troops in the Retrenchment and Dependencies, ſhall not ſerve for the Space of 18 Months, to commence from this Day, neither againſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, or his Allies; and there ſhall be delivered with the Capitulation, an exact State of the Troops, in which ſhall be ſpecified the Names of the Officers, Engineers, Artilleriſts, Commiſſaries, and all employed.

V. All the Officers and Soldiers, Canadians, Women and Savages, which have been made Priſoners by Land ſince the commencement of the War in North-America, ſhall be delivered in the Space of three Months, at Carrilon; and according to the Receipt which ſhall be given by the French commanding Officers, to whom they ſhall be delivered, an equal Number of the Garriſon of Fort William Henry ſhall be capacitated to ſerve, agreeable to the Return given in by the Engliſh Officer of the Priſoners he has delivered.

VI. An Officer ſhall be given as an Hoſtage till ſuch Time as the Detachment returns, which ſhall be given for an Eſcorte to his Britannick Majeſty's Troops.

VII. All the Sick and Wounded that are not in a Condition to be tranſported to Fort-Edward, ſhall remain under the Protection of the Marquis de Montcalm, who will take proper Care of them, and return them as ſoon as recovered.

VIII. Proviſion for the Subſiſtance of the Britiſh Troops, ſhall be iſſued for this Day and To-morrow only.

IX. The Marquis De Montcalm being willing to ſhew Colonel Monro, and the Garriſon under his Command, Marks of his Eſteem, on Account of their honourable Defence, gives them one Piece of Cannon, a Six Pounder.

Done in the Trenches, before Fort William Henry, the 9th of Auguſt, 1757.

GEORGE MONRO.

Agreed to in the Name of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, agreeable to the Power inveſted in me by the Marquis De Vaudreuill, his Governor General, and Lieutenant General of New-France.

MONTCALM.

The Marquis De Montcalm's Letter to Colonel MONRO, requiring him to deliver up the Fort. Dated Auguſt the 3d, 1757.

SIR,

I HAVE this Morning inveſted your Place, with a numerous Army, a ſuperior Artillery, and all the Savages from the higher Parts of the Country; the Cruelty of which a Detachment of your Garriſon have lately too much experienced. I am obliged in Humanity to deſire you to ſurrender your Fort. I have it yet in my Power to reſtrain the Savages, and oblige them to obſerve a Capitulation, as hitherto none of them have been killed, which will not be in my Power in other Circumſtances; and your inſiſting on defending your Fort, can only retard the Loſs of it a few Days, and muſt of Neceſſity expoſe an unlucky Garriſon, who can receive no Succours, conſidering the Precautions I have taken. I demand a deciſive Anſwer immediately, for which Purpoſe I have ſent you the Sieur Funtbrune, one of my Aid de Camps. You may credit what he will inform you as from me. I am with Reſpect, Sir,

Your Moſt humble,
Moſt obedient Servant,
MONTCALM.

Colonel Monro inform'd the Sieur Funtbrune, who brought him the Letter, "That he with Scorn and Diſdain rejected Monſieur Montcalm's Propoſal, and that "he would defend Fort William Henry, and the Intrenchments thereunto belonging, while he had a Man "able to fire a Gun."

Monday laſt his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, arrived here from Albany.

Capt. Corne came up on Wedneſday in 28 Days from Halifax; the 19th Inſtant he ſpoke with the following Veſſels, viz.

The Snow Thomas, John Robins, from Philadelphia, for Newfoundland.

The Prince Edward, William Williams, for Scotland, from Virginia.

The Swan, Sleger, from Virginia, for Scotland.

The Harlequin, Barnard Badger, from Philadelphia, for Halifax.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.

The SPEECH of the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *&c. to the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Auguſt 16, 1757, *which precedes the Aſſembly's Meſſage, inſerted in the laſt Gazette.*

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

THE Letters now laid before you contain the moſt alarming Accounts of the great and immediate Danger to which His Majeſty's Colonies are expoſed, by the Progreſs of a *French* Army, compoſed of Regulars, *Canadians* and *Indians*, to the Amount of eleven Thouſand, and ſupplied with a large Train of Artillery, conſiſting of Thirty-ſix Pieces of Cannon, and, at leaſt, five Mortars. You will perceive that *Fort William Henry* was inveſted by them on the third Inſtant, and ſurrendered on the eighth; and that the next Day they attacked *Fort Edward*, where it is doubted they will not meet with a long Reſiſtance, as there was but a ſmall Force in it, and no Probability that the Draughts of the Militia would arrive time enough, from the ſeveral Northern Governments, for its Relief.

Where the Progreſs of our ever vigilant and reſtleſs Enemy will be ſtopped, God only knows; but from their Numbers, and the vaſt Rapidity with which they proſecute their Advantages, we may be certain that ſome grand Deſign is on Foot, as a Counter-project to that of his Excellency the Earl of *Loudoun*, for over-running and conquering theſe Colonies in his Abſence. And it is more than probable, from other Intelligence now likewiſe laid before you, that we ſhall ſoon hear of another *French* Army falling upon theſe Southern Provinces from the *Ohio* and *Miſſiſippi*, in order to ſupport that which is now marching down upon *Albany* and *New-York*; while moſt of the Cities and Places of Trade lie expoſed to the Mercy of the ſmalleſt Force from Sea. This, Gentlemen, is a true, but melancholy, State of our Affairs. The moſt prejudiced Eye cannot now ſet the Danger at a Diſtance, nor preſume to treat theſe Accounts as the Tales of a Day, invented or exaggerated thro' Party Views.

It is not my Intention to aggravate our preſent Diſtreſs by a painful Review of what is paſt; but can I, Gentlemen, conſiſtent with my Duty, forbear to mention that this Province has been the unhappy Seat of a cruel War for upwards of two Years, groaning under the bloody Outrages of a moſt barbarous Enemy, the Troops ſent to our Protection defeated and deſtroyed, our Borders pillaged and laid waſte, great Numbers murdered and carried into Captivity, and eleven Thouſand of the Enemy at this Inſtant in the Heart of a neighbouring Province, at preſent carrying all before them; while we, amidſt this Series of Misfortunes, are neither put into a ſufficient Poſture to defend ourſelves, nor have Power or Authority, out of the vaſt Number of fighting Men this Government contains, to ſend a ſingle Man of them to the Relief of our Neighbours, without calling in the ranging Parties that are conſtantly out, and evacuating the few Garriſons we have on our Frontiers, now more than ever neceſſary for their Defence. Theſe Things, Gentlemen, are ſo ſurprizing in their Nature, that they would exceed all Credibility, if the Facts were not too flagrant, and too fatally felt. Let me therefore entreat you, if you make a Diſtinction between Liberty and Slavery, between your inеſtimable Privileges as *Engliſhmen*, and a miſerable Subjection to arbitrary Power, to embrace this Opportunity, perhaps the laſt, to retrieve, as much as poſſible, former Errors, and act vigorouſly, as your All is now at Stake.

There are three Things which I muſt immediately recommend to you.

Firſt, To enable me to ſend an effectual Succour to the City and Province of *New-York*, where a Stand it is hoped may be made, as a Moment's Time is not to be loſt. This, I conceive, can only be done by encouraging a Number of able-bodied and publick-ſpirited Volunteers to go from this City, and the Parts adjacent, as the Provincials cannot be ſpared from our Frontiers, without expoſing the Province to immediate Danger; and were they even a Force ſufficient for the Purpoſe, are at too great a Diſtance, and too much diſperſed, to bring any timely Relief. It will be neceſſary therefore to provide a ſufficient Quantity of Arms, Ammunition, Tents, and other Camp Neceſſaries, for thoſe who ſhall go on this Service.

Secondly, As you cannot but be convinced that the want of a Militia Law in this Province is of the moſt dangerous Conſequence, and has been a great Source of our preſent Misfortunes, encouraging the Enemy in their bloody Deſigns, as well knowing us to be an undiſciplined Multitude, incapable of defending ourſelves, or aſſiſting others; I muſt once more preſs, and earneſtly requeſt, you to unite, and enable me to call forth the natural Strength of the Province by an equitable and conſtitutional Militia Law, which will in the ſtrongeſt Manner provide for our own Defence, ſupply the Means of aſſiſting our Neighbours, and render us really formidable to the Enemy, and at a leſs Expence than the preſent Method of Defence.

In forming this Law, I hope you will avoid thoſe Points on which we have formerly differed; and particularly, that you will not endeavour to take the Appointment of the Officers out of the Hand of the Government, as this would be deſtructive of the juſt Prerogative of the Crown, to which I can never conſent, His Majeſty having already ſignified His Pleaſure in that Matter by the Repeal of the former Law. Let me therefore, Gentlemen, prevail on you to frame a proper Bill, ſuitable to our preſent imminent Danger, on ſuch a Plan as has been found effectual by the Wiſdom and Experience of our Neighbours and Fellow Subjects.

Thirdly, I recommend it to you to make the beſt Improvement of our Alliance entered into with the *Indians* at the late Treaty at *Eaſton*, by enabling me to give them Encouragement, together with Ammunition and other Neceſſaries, to act offenſively againſt the Enemy; and likewiſe to comply with the ſeveral Requeſts they made of me at the ſaid Treaty, the Particulars whereof you will ſee from the Minutes, which ſhall be laid before you.

Theſe Things will require the utmoſt Diſpatch; and they are of ſuch great and immediate Conſequence to the Preſervation of our Lives and Properties, at this Juncture of extreme Danger, that I think it my Duty to enter upon no other Buſineſs till they are effectually provided for."

In the Carolina, Captain Duncan, came Paſſenger the Lady of the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq; our Governor.

Captain Duncan ſailed under Convoy of five Men of War for the Weſt-Indies, commanded by Commodore Moore. The Irene, Captain Jacobſon, for New-York, and a Ship for Maryland, came out with the ſame Convoy.--The Captains Robinſon and Bolitho were up for this Place when he left London.

The following Liſt of the new Miniſtry is thought to be the moſt authentic of any yet come to Hand, viz. Mr. Pitt and Lord Holderneſſe, Secretaries of State; Duke of Newcaſtle, firſt Lord of the Treaſury; Mr. Legge, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Temple, Privy Seal; Lord Anſon, firſt Lord of the Admiralty, with all that were in before with Lord Temple; Lord Duplin, firſt Lord for Trade and Plantations; Governor Greenville, Treaſurer of the Navy; Mr. Fox, Paymaſter of the Forces; Lord Gower, Maſter of Horſe; and Duke of Dorſet, Groom of the Stole.

Extract of a Letter from London, June 16, 1757.

"I believe you will be amazed to hear that the French Privateers have taken upwards of 700 Sail of our Ships ſince the Declaration of War, but we know the Names of that Number already; and, though we had taken 350 Sail of their Ships before the War, we have not taken more than 550 in the whole to this Day. Out of 25 Sail of Ships that ſailed laſt from Carolina 22 are taken, and the whole Crop of Indigo carried into France, in Value about 170,000l. Sterling, which is a cruel Stroke on a young Manufacture:-----And of the laſt 30 Sail of Ships from Jamaica, 18 are taken, and 6 miſſing, which no Doubt are alſo taken. What is more ſurprizing is this, that notwithſtanding we have loſt 500 Sail of Ships within 7 Months paſt, we have taken 90 French Privateers, ſome of 36 and 40 Guns, ſuperior to our 20 Gun Men of War. By this you may be convinced how impoſſible it is to cover Trade, in Time of War, by any other Way than ſailing under Convoy; for the Privateers of France are innumerable, and their amazing Succeſs has given them great Spirits; but it is very certain they have never behaved well in any Engagement.

"We have a fine Proſpect of a plentiful Crop this Year, which will be very acceptable; for the Diſtreſs of the Poor in England, and more particularly in Ireland, has been, and ſtill is, very great. The King has conſented to a Grant of Parliament for a Sum of Money to build a Fort at Milford Haven, for the Defence of that fine Harbour, and the Trade calling there, and to ſtation Convoys to the Britiſh Channel; ſo that Ships coming North about to Ireland, and to Milford, will eſcape the French Privateers, and it will now be made a moſt uſeful Place."

From Halifax we have the following Liſt of French Ships at Louiſbourg, viz.

Arrived from Martineco the 20th or 21ſt of July, Le Tonnant, of 80 Guns, M. Beaufremont, Rear Admiral; Le Froncœur, of 74 Guns, Chef d'Eſcadre; L'Inflexible, 64; L'Eviellie, 64; Le Diadem, 64; and Le Brun, of 32 Guns.

From Breſt, arrived two or three Days after the Ships from Martineco, Le Formidable, of 80 Guns, M. Bois de la Motte, Vice Admiral; Le Duc de Bourgoigne, of 80 Guns, Chef d'Eſcadre; Le Superbe, 74; Le Dauphin Royal, 74; Le Celebre, 64; L'Heros, 64; and Le Bizare, of 54 Guns.

From Toulon, about four Days after the Ships from Breſt, Le Sage, of 64 Guns; L'Achille, 64; and two Ships of 74 Guns each, Names unknown.

What Squadron the following four Frigates came out with, is not known, La Bienacquiſe, of 34 Guns; La Corneille, 32; La Fleur De Lis, 30; and La Hermione, of 34 Guns.

We have alſo Advice from Halifax, that the French have a great Number of regular Troops at Louiſbourg; and have erected a new Battery there of Fifty 42 Pounders.

From Albany we learn, that Captain Putman, and a Lieutenant of Otway's Regiment, are gone out upon a Scout to diſcover the Enemy's Motions: That Fort William Henry is intirely demoliſhed: That one of our Sloops lies off in the Lake, at Anchor, in order to give the earlieſt Intelligence, 'tis thought, in caſe any Attempt ſhould be made by our People to take Poſſeſſion of the Ground the Fort was built upon: And that a few of the French are encamped on an Iſland in the Lake.

Since our laſt ſeveral Letters have been received in Town from Lancaſter County to the following Purport, viz. That there was nothing but Murdering and Captivating among them by the Indians: That on the 17th ult. one Beatty was killed in Paxton: That the next Day James Mackey was murder'd in Hanover, and William and Joſeph Barnet wounded: That the ſame Day were taken Priſoners, a Son of ſaid James Mackey, and a Son of Joſeph Barnet; Elizabeth Dickey, and her Child; and the Wife of Samuel Young, and his Child: And that Ninety-four Men, Women and Children, were ſeen flying from their Places in one Body, and a great many more in ſmaller Parties; ſo that it was feared ſome Settlements would be intirely forſaken.

We hear from Berks County, that ſeveral Indians have been lately ſeen near Fort Lebanon; and that on Sunday, the 21ſt paſt, the Houſe and Barn of one Peter Semelcke was burnt, and three of his Children carried off, himſelf and Wife, and another Child, being from Home at the Time. This was done within two Miles of ſaid Fort.

Arrived. The Anne, Fortin, at Dublin; the Warren, Auld, and Roſs, Sayers, at Belfaſt; and the Nancy, Stewart, at Londonderry, from this Port.

From New-York. The Prince of Wales, Wildridge; Dreadnought, M'Laughlin; and Lord Ruſſell, Hathorn, at Belfaſt; and the Achilles, Brown, at Londonderry.

Some of the above Captains, in their Paſſage, near Tory, in Ireland, ſaw a French Privateer take a Ship for Clyde, and a Snow for England.

The Sea-flower, Sears, arrived at Dover from Rhode-Iſland, was in her Paſſage taken by a French Privateer, and ranſomed for £ 250.

The Falmouth, Pote, from Liverpool to Boſton, is carried into Breſt.

Yeſterday arrived here the Captains Rodgers, Warner, Montgomery and Hardie, from Barbados.

Captain Jenkins is arrived at Barbados from this Place.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Abigail, Peter Groves, from Salem.
Sloop Elizabeth, Edmond Morton, from Boſton.
Sloop Nancy, Joſeph Newbold, from Bermuda.
Ship Carolina, Robert Duncan, from London.
Schooner Experiment, Thomas Alexander Shurlock, from North-Carolina.
Schooner Molly and Hannah, J. Campbell, from Halifax.
Brig Sarah and Katherine, William Condy, from Ditto.
Schooner Dolphin, William Morton, from Boſton.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Peter, Martin French, for Jamaica.
Schooner Betty, Hugh Wright, for Ditto.
Ship Philadelphia, Robert Ferguſon, for Liverpool.
Ship Brilliant, Richard Seaman, for St. Chriſtophers.
Sloop George, John Burrows, for Barbados.
Sloop Mary, Francis Dickinſon, for Ditto.
Sloop Elizabeth, Edmund Morton, for Boſton.
Schooner Endeavour, George Houſton, for Ditto.
Schooner Deep-Bay, John Webley, for St. Chriſtophers.
Schooner Aurora, John Delfortree, for Ditto.

CLEARED. Sloop Mary, Henry Hodge, to Anguilla.
Snow Delight, John Somers, to Newfoundland.
Sloop Leniſton, William Child, to North Carolina.
Sloop Jane, William Wright, to Antigua.
Sloop Dart, Perient Trott, to St. Chriſtophers.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 30, 1757.

STRAY'D or ſtolen from James Gibbons, of Lampeter Townſhip, Lancaſter County, on the Evening of the 16th, or Morning of the 17th Inſtant, a likely light grey Gelding, paces, trots and gallops well, has been uſed to draw, his Legs blackiſh, one of his Ears (thought to be the off one) has ſeveral black Spots, and towards the Top quite black, not branded nor Ear-marked, docked ſhort, and carries his Tail high, his two fore Feet large, and was ſhod about the 5th inſt. by a Smith who generally marks the Shoes on the hind Part with the Inſtrument he cuts the Crevice for the Nail Heads, and alſo a punch'd Hole in the ſame, ſuppoſed to be about 14 Hands and a Half high, and about ſix Years old. The ſaid Horſe was deſcribed in ſeveral of the above Particulars going towards and over Yardley's Ferry into Weſt Jerſey, rode by a tall ſpare Man, of a very dark Complexion, wore a blue Camblet Coat, the Lining lighter than the Outſide, an old brown ſhort Wig, coarſe Shirt and Trowſers, has had the Small-pox not long ſince (perhaps ſix or nine Months) his Fingers remarkably long, and calls himſelf John Sally. Whoever ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo that the Owner may have him again, ſhall have Fifty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, and if ſtolen, the farther Sum of Fifty Shillings for ſecuring the Thief, ſo as he may be brought to Juſtice, paid by John Biddle, at the Indian King Tavern, in Market-ſtreet Philadelphia, or by the Owner JAMES GIBBONS. ¶

This Day will be publiſhed and ſold by JAMES CHATTIN, *at the Neweſt Printing-Office, on the South Side of the Jerſey Market. (Price* One Shilling.)

A SERMON preached in the Church of *St. Peter's* in *Lewis*, in *Suſſex* County on *Delaware*, on *July* 8, 1757, being the Day appointed by the honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq; to be obſerved as a Day of *Faſting* and *Humiliation*, to implore the Bleſſing of GOD on His Majeſty's Arms, eſpecially on the Expedition now carrying on under his Excellency JOHN Earl of LOUDOUN. By MATTHIAS HARRIS, officiating Miniſter to the ſeveral Congregations of the *Church of England* in *Suſſex* County, on *Delaware*.

*** The beſt Sort of Paſteboards for Bonnets or Fullers, by the large or ſmall Quantity, likewiſe all Sorts of Stationary, are ſold by the ſaid *James Chattin* as uſual. ‡

Juſt imported in the Ship Carolina, Capt. Duncan, from London, and to be ſold by

EMANUEL JOSIAH,

At his ſtore at the corner of Front-ſtreet in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, at very reaſonable rates,

A NEAT Aſſortment of European and India Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon.

CHOICE pickling VINEGAR to be ſold by JOSEPH TEMPLER, at the Boat's Head, in Pine ſtreet, near the New Market, on Society hill, Philadelphia. ⊕

WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD, *Goldſmith,*

At the Corner of Black-horſe Alley, in Second ſtreet,

HAVING *had long Experience in working of large Plate, makes moſt Kinds of Plate in the beſt Manner, and at the loweſt Rates.* ¶

JUST *imported in the Ship Carolina, and to be ſold by* ARENT HASSERT, *in Lætitia Court, Philadelphia, Superfine, Middling, and Coarſe Boulting-Cloths.* ¶

ALL *Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of John Croſs, late of Philadelphia, Tavern-keeper, deceaſed are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts to* John Wallace, *and* William M'Ilvaine, *Executors to the ſaid Eſtate; and ſuch as have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in to the ſaid Executors, that they may be adjuſted.*

Imported in the Carolina, Capt. Duncan, and to be ſold by

JACOB HENRY,

At his ſtore in Water ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet Wharff, and next Mr. William Henry's,

A NEAT Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

LONDON.

June 3. The King of Prussia when he march'd from Dresden, allow'd the Officers only one Change of Linen, much Baggage having often ruined an Army, and caused a Defeat.

Extract of a Letter from the East-Indies, dated December 15, 1756.

"In the Month of September we heard that our Settlement in Bengal was taken, and in the Beginning of October we had a Confirmation of it.

"The Destruction of that Place will be a great Loss to the Company. As I have seen the Letter which was sent to the Governor and Council here, I shall give you the Substance of the Affair.

"It seems the Governor and Council at Bengal protected an old Nabob, deposed, from the Resentment of the young one, his Successor. The latter sent to demand him, but the English refused to deliver him up: Upon which he raised an Army of 30,000 Horse, and the same Number of Foot, with three or 400 Elephants of War. The English sent out Spies to discover their Number, which they never knew exactly, till they were just upon them. They summoned the Fort to deliver up the old Nabob, promising upon that Condition to withdraw their Troops immediately; but this was again refused. The Enemy then threw up a small Breast-work opposite to the Fort, and mounted two 12 Pounders upon it. They fired two or three Times in an Hour; but if they had fired till Dooms-day, they could never have made a Breach. However, long before any real Attack had been made, the ---- run away aboard a Ship in the Morning; the Counsellors and their Wives in the Afternoon; leaving Mr. Holwell behind, who said he would stay and defend the Place to the last Extremity. Being thus left with only a few Gentlemen and some military Officers, he called a Council of War. The Soldiers grumbling at not being permitted to escape, he divided three Chests of the Treasure among them, and secured the Keys of the Gates himself; and the next Morning stood to the Defence of the Place gallantly. The Moguls kept firing their two Twelve-pounders, to no Purpose; for all the Mischief proceeded from the Counsellors Houses being built close round the Fort. In these Houses the Enemy lodged themselves, and galled the English greatly. During all this Time the Foot fired constantly, and dislodged them several Times; but the third Day (I think it was the third) most of our Men being killed, and all the rest wounded (with only two Hours Ammunition left) Mr. Holwell thought to have made an honourable Retreat, by hanging out a Flag of Truce to amuse the Enemy; but the Ships in the River had dropt down several Miles from the Fort, and did not leave even a Boat for the others to escape in. The Soldiers that Night knocked off the Lock of the little Gate (Mr. Holwell having the Keys) and let in the Moguls, who immediately loaded them with Irons, and crammed them into a Place, called the Black-hole, for that Night: But out of the 175 that went in, only 16 came out alive next Morning, among whom were Mr. Holwell, and Mr. Burdett, a Writer: This is the only Writer mentioned, that escaped smothering. Mr. Lushington, a Writer, got on board the Ships after the Fort was taken; likewise Mr. Charlton: These are the only Writers, out of eight, that were saved; the other five were smothered in the Hole with the Rest, by the excessive Heat.

"The next Day they carried Mr. Burdett to accompany Mr. Holwell up the Country, loaded with Irons, and gave them only Rice and Water for their Provisions: They likewise obliged them to walk three Days through the Sun without any Covering; and, when they arrived at their Journey's End, put them into a Cow-house, where they narrowly escaped another smothering. However, in three Days they dismissed them. From thence they went to Muxadavatt.

"The 28th of October we sent three Ships full of Troops and Ammunition, to reinstate the Company's Servants, as we hear it will be delivered up to us shortly. The Company is reported to have lost by this Affair two Crow of Rupees. Each Crow contains a hundred Lack, and each Lack an hundred thousand; that is twenty Millions of Rupees, which make two Million two hundred and fifty Thousand Pounds sterling.

"The same Day our Ambassadors arrived from Pooner, where they had been three Weeks treating with the Maratta Prince, to whom we have delivered Gheria, and they in Return have given us several Villages at Sevenrooke."----

The Defiance Privateer, Capt. Dyer, is arrived at Portsmouth, and has taken and brought in with him, the Queen of Angels, from St. Domingo for Rochelle, of 18 Guns, and 50 Men; and the St. Philip, from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux, of 16 Guns and 50 Men. Both are computed by the French at two Millions of Livres.

June 9. Saturday Evening Capt. Pallisier, of the Eagle Man of War, brought into Plymouth the Duc de Aquitaine, a French East-Indiaman, of 50 Guns, all 18 Pounders, and 500 Men. The Eagle never fired till she was within Pistol-shot, and engaged her 55 Minutes, and had 10 Men killed, and 30 wounded. The Aquitaine had 50 Men killed and near 100 wounded. She arrived at Lisbon in August last from Pondicherry, very richly laden, and most of the Cargo was sold there; but the private Adventures of most of the Officers are on board, besides Money, Rhubarb, Coffee, &c. so that it is supposed she must be worth about 30,000 l. She was built about three Years ago, and is near as large as one of our 70 Gun Ships. Not one Officer on either Side was killed or wounded. The Medway came in with them, and was in Sight when the Eagle took her. About eight of our Men have lost their Legs or Arms.

June 16. Yesterday Morning a Messenger arrived at Kensington from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. We hear that the French Army was within 15 English Miles of his Royal Highness, and that it consists of 80,000 Men, but sickly, and in want of Provision and Forage, the Duke of Cumberland having destroyed and removed the same for some Leagues.

That the Armies and Fleets of Russia are actually in Motion, is no longer a Doubt; accordingly we are informed that Orders have been sent to Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, to declare in due Form to the Empress of Russia, That from the Moment her Majesty's Forces set Foot on the Prussian Territories, and there commit Hostilities, the annual Subsidy of 100,000 l. payable by Great-Britain by Virtue of the Treaty of 1755, shall absolutely cease.---- The Duke de Nivernois made, in February last Year, almost the same Declaration to the King of Prussia. This Monarch having informed the Duke of the Treaty he had concluded at Whitehall, and representing it as a Convention that was even advantageous to France, the Ambassador replied, 'I am commanded by the King my Master to 'inform your Majesty, that from this Moment the Subsi- 'dies paid to your Majesty, by the Crowns of France and 'Spain, ever since the Year 1749, for keeping on Foot '60,000 Men, are totally to cease.'

Some Letters from Holland hint, that a Negotiation is on the Carpet between the Courts of Vienna and Madrid; the Issue of which will make a Change in the Dutchy of Tuscany, as well as in those of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, and procure the Spanish Crown to the Infant Don Philip.

The Deal-Castle, Harman, a Letter of Marque from Leghorn, has taken and carried into Gibraltar a French Privateer, of 12 Guns, and 85 Men.

The Industry, Smith, from Cadiz for Boston, is taken and carried into Cadiz.

We learn by a private Letter from Dresden, dated June the 4th, that an Express was just arrived from the Army before Prague with an Account, that the Besiegers themselves were struck with Compassion for the deplorable State of that Capital, and of those within it; that in Consequence of the Bombardment, 700 Houses and three large Churches have been reduced to Ashes; that the principal Streets are, in a Manner, choaked with the dead Bodies of Men and Horses; that the Jews, being plundered of every thing, are dying daily of Want; and that it is looked upon as a Thing impossible the Place should hold out a Week more, especially as they are now undeceived, in Respect to the Notion that had prevailed amongst them, that the French had entered Bohemia with an Army of 100,000 Men for their Relief.

They write from Francfort, that his Prussian Majesty having signified to the Princes Xavier and Charles, that he had the greatest Concern for their Condition, and that it was equal Madness and Folly for them to remain any longer where they were, and that they might remove with Safety, when, and where they pleased, it is said they accepted the Proposition, and are actually gone, under an Escorte of three Hundred Horse and Dragoons to Munich.

The same Letters say, that the Violences committed by the French Troops, and the oppressive Orders issued by their Generals, have so thoroughly convinced the Germans of the Consequences that must attend the unlimited Authority of an Emperor, supported by a foreign Force, that there is nothing more probable than that the Circle Troops will either remain inactive, or join with the Prussians.

June 23. The French Privateer taken by the Lancaster and Dunkirk, had taken, during her Cruize, six Prizes, which she had sent to France, one of which was the Dryden, Cramp, from Virginia for London.

The Vulcan Privateer, from Weymouth, is taken by the French.

Both Houses of Parliament met this Day, according to Adjournment, and it is believed will break up next Week.

Admiral Boscawen will, it is expected, sail To-day or To-morrow, with the Fleet for the Bay.

June 24. An Account has been received that the Duke of Cumberland has sent his Baggage over the Weser, and was in hourly Expectation of being attacked by the French, who were distressed for want of Provisions; and as there are Letters from Cologn of the 16th, which mention a Battle being fought on the 14th, and no Account of it had passed through that City for France, it is reasonably conjectured, that (if there has been an Engagement) it turn'd out in favour of his Royal Highness. But we are informed that our Court has received no Account of an Action; that, by the last Express, all Things looked well, and that his Royal Highness was not removed from his Camp.

We are credibly informed that, notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, the Russian Troops are not as yet marched out of their own Country to assist the Queen of Hungary, and that they have no Design to molest the King of Prussia in any Shape, either by Sea or Land.

Letters by the Holland Mails advise, that the City of Prague is almost reduced to Ashes, and that a Pound of Bread sells there for Tenpence, and a Pound of Horse Flesh for Twopence.

Seven Companies of Marines are ordered round to Plymouth for Embarkation.

We hear that the new Ministry will kiss His Majesty's Hand this Day.

It is said that near thirty Ships of War, from 20 to 40 Guns, will be very speedily appointed as Cruisers in the Channel and Sound, for the better Protection of our Commerce.

Admiralty-Office, June 21. His Majesty's Ships the Lancaster and Dunkirk arrived at Plymouth the 18th Instant; and by a Letter from Captain Edgcumbe it appears that they have taken in their Cruize the under-mentioned Privateers, &c. viz. Le Comte de Gramont, of 36 Guns, and 370 Men;------Le Nouveau Saxon, of 16 Guns, and 150 Men;----and a Schooner from Bourdeaux, bound to Quebeck, with Wine and Brandy.

Captain Duff, of the Rochester, at Sea, also gives an Account of his having taken the Jean Baptiste Privateer of St. Maloes, of 8 Guns, and Forty-one Men.

New-Castle, August 23, 1757.

NOW *in the Goal of this County two Negroe Men; one calls himself Peter, and says he belongs to a certain Mr. Andrews, living in Baltimore County, about five Miles from Joppa, in Maryland; the other calls himself Tom, and says he came from on board of a Ship, and that his Master's Name is Pollien. The Owners of said Negroes are desired to come or send for them, by*

JOHN THOMPSON, *Sub-sheriff.*

To be SOLD,

A *LIKELY young Negroe Woman, this Country born, with a young male Child, nine Months old; she can do all Sorts of Housework, has had the Small pox and Measles, and is sold for no Fault, only that she breeds too fast. Enquire at the New-Printing Office, in Market-street.* ¶

Philadelphia, September 1, 1757.

DEserted the 25th of August, from the Cape-May Regiment, Henry Hartman, a short Man, of a sandy Complexion, red Beard, pretty much Pock marked, his Nose flat in the Middle: Had on a Pair of red Breeches, whitish Half-thick Jacket, an old Ditto, split up the Back. Whoever takes up the said Deserter, and secures him in any Goal, so as Lieutenant Sampson Hawk, may hear of him, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

SAMPSON HAWK.

Lancaster, August 17, 1757.

THIS Day was committed to this Goal, an Irish Servant Boy, named Darby M'Brearty, about 15 *Years of Age, has no Clothes, but a coarse Shirt and Trowsers, and an old Woollen Jacket; he says he belongs to Hugh Rippy, living in Chestnut-Level: Those are to desire his Master to come and pay his Fees and take him out, or else he will be sold out for his Charges in five Weeks from this Date.*

DANIEL DARBY, *Goaler.*

Philadelphia, August 25, 1757.

TO be sold by publick Vendue, on the 13*th Day of next Month, at the late Dwelling-house of Isaac Stephens deceased, near the Mouth of Little Manta Creek, in Depiford Township, Gloucester County, and Province of New Jersey. Sundry Houshold Goods; Cows, Calves, Hogs, a Cart, one Pair of Timber Wheels, sundry farming Utensils, Wheat and Rye in the Sheaff, a large Quantity of good Hay, mowing Grass, and Indian Corn growing, Cyder Casks, several Stocks of Bees, a Quantity of Wool in the Fleece, and a good Market Boat, about one Year old; also a Quantity of good Bacon, and sundry other Things, not mentioned above. The Sale to begin at Nine a Clock in the Morning, when Attendance will be given by the Executors, ROBERT and JAMES STEPHENS.*

N. B. The Plantation of the late Isaac Stephens to be lett for a Term of Years. ¶

Just imported from London, and to be sold by

SAMUEL EMLEN,

At the Sign of the Golden Heart, in Philadelphia,

A FRESH Parcel of the genuine Dr. Benjamin Godfrey's Cordial. At the same Place may be had Bateman's Pectoral Drops, Wholesale or Retail. Also Turlington's Balsam, Bostick's and Daffey's Elixir. Squire's grand Elixir, Dr. Bateman's great Cordial purging Elixir, Dr. Bateman's golden and plain Spirits of Scurvy Grass, Dr. Anderson's, or the true Scots Pills, Locker's Pills, and Hungary Water. ¶

Just imported in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, from London, and to be sold at

ELLIOT's Looking-glass Store,

In Chestnut-street, the Corner of Fourth-street,

A NEAT Assortment of Looking-glasses, viz. Piers, Sconces, and Dressing Glasses, Swingers and Shaving Glasses. Looking-glasses new Quicksilvered and framed in the neatest Manner. He supplies People with new Glasses to their own Frames, and gives ready Money for broken Looking glasses. He likewise completely fixes up House Bells, in the neatest and most convenient Manner, as done in London, with Cranks and Wires, which are not liable to be put out of Order, as those done with Pullies and Ropes are.

N. B. Said Elliot has on hand some Joiners and Sadlers Furniture, which he will sell cheap for ready Money; also a few Books, intituled, Thoughts concerning War. Tbe.

Imported, and to be sold by

CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL,

At the Sign of the Golden Ball, near the Three Tun Tavern, opposite the End of Strawberry Alley, in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, Wholesale or Retail,

A FRESH and large Assortment of drugs, chemical and galenical medicines, Daffy's elixir, Bateman's drops, British oil, Granough's tincture, James's fever powder, Anderson's, or the Scots pills, Stoughton's bitters, Francis's female elixir, Hooper's female pills, Schwanberg's fever powder, and liquid shell, Godfrey's cordial and preparation for the stone and gravel, Locker's pills, Turlington's balsam, Hungary and lavender waters, fine and common flour of mustard. And where masters of vessels, not carrying a surgeon, or a family living distant from a Doctor, may be supplied with medicine chests of all sizes. Also most sorts of oils and colours, either for ship or house painting, dry or ready ground, viz. carmine, vermilion, Prussian blue, drop lake, sap green, masticotes, verdigrease, Dutch, English and rose pinks, white and red lead, yellow oker, Spanish brown, whiting, letherage, Venetian red, lampblack, with varnishes, brushes, tools, gold and silver leaves and shells; with sundry sorts of dye stuffs, as madder, ground redwood, wood; likewise Bristol and London crown glass of most sizes, vials, gally pots, lancets, pill boxes, allom, brimstone, copperas, rozin and glue; with a great many other things, too tedious to mention.

Just imported in the Carolina, Capt. Duncan, and to be sold by

FRANCIS RAWLE,

At his store, almost opposite the Ferry-house, in Water-street, near Arch-street, the following goods, very reasonably for ready money or short credit, viz.

BEST hempen and flaxen ozenbrigs, ticklenburg, Irish and Russia brown and white sheeting, Irish linens, Russia and Pomerania ditto, 3 qr. and 7-8ths garlix and dowlas, tandem hollands, single and tandem silesias, pistol lawns, German and Holland whited long lawns, variety of calicoes and printed cottons, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, clouting diaper, napkening damask, 6 qr. muslins, striped and black Persians, China taffeties, cotton, sectersoy and new romals, plain and bordered bandanoes, Cumberland duke pattern handkerchiefs, broadcloths, kerseys, halfthicks, bearskins, naps, duffils, everlastings, shaloons, tammies, durants, buttons and mohair, buckrams, corded and Venetian poplins, cross-bar stuffs, worsted damasks, calimancoes, camblets, cambletteen, faggathies, blankets and rugs, red, white and striped flannels, mens and womens worsted and yarn stockings, plain and figured demities, Scots, nuns and coloured threads, tapes, bobbins, gartering, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and mace, writing paper, powder, shot and lead, variety of cutlary ware, and sundry other goods. ¶

Trenton, August 5, 1757.

TO be sold by Way of publick Vendue, on Friday the 16th Day of September next, a good House and Lot in Potter's Town, in the County of Hunterdon, the House has four Rooms on a Floor, with a good Cellar under it; the Lot contains about Half an Acre of Land; the said House is well adapted for a Tavern or Merchant, and stands upon a very publick Road, leading to and from the several Forges and Furnaces in Hunterdon and Morris Counties, to New-Brunswick, and the Landing. Also three Feather-beds, and sundry other Houshold Goods. The Rent due to be paid on the Premises, where the Conditions of Sale will be known. The abovementioned Premises taken in Execution, and to be sold by

MOORE FURMAN, *Sheriff.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

September 8, 1757 NUMB. 1498.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

EGRA, May 12.

IN the Battle of the 6th Inſtant, in which Prince Charles of Lorrain and Marſhal Brown gave the moſt conſpicuous Proofs of their Courage and Conduct, our Loſs was very conſiderable, but it is probable that of the Enemy was much greater, and it is aſſured that they had about 30,000 Men killed, wounded, &c. Marſhal Schwerin, and ſeveral other Pruſſian Generals, loſt their Lives; their Regiments of Itzeplitz, Darmſtadt, and two others, were thoſe that ſuffered moſt, and were obliged to deliver their Standards to other Regiments to keep for them. It is ſaid that on our Side General Feurſtein was killed, and Marſhal Brown and Generals Lucheſi and Laſci were wounded. General Nadaſti came up with 15,000 freſh Troops, and the Garriſons of Brinn and Olmutz, and we are impatient to hear what he has done. Our Regiments of Los Rios, and the reſt of thoſe from the Low Countries ſuffered moſt; and it was their Baggage, and not that of the whole Army, that fell into the Hands of the Enemy. It is added, that the Pruſſians were twice repulſed, with great Loſs on their Side; and that the greateſt Inconveniency of the Engagement to us, was the Wind, which drove the Duſt into the Eyes of our Troops.

Duſſeldorp, May 16. It is ſaid that the King of Pruſſia is to ſend 22,000 of his Troops to reinforce the Hanoverian Army; 3000 Heſſians, Part of thoſe lately arrived from England, have already paſſed through the Diſtrict of Hildeſheim.

Paris, May 14. We are aſſured that the Fellow in the thread-bare brown Coat, &c. (mentioned in the Trial of Damiens) has been apprehended at Aix la Chapelle, having been diſcovered by the Deſcription which Damiens gave of him. They add, that when he was taken, they ript the Lining of his Coat, and found ſeveral Papers, among which there is a Colonel's Commiſſion in the Service of a foreign Power; and that he appears to be the Man that ſpirited up Damiens to murder the King. He is to be brought up to Town and examined before the Parliament.

About the End of laſt Week an ill-looking Fellow was taken into Cuſtody, being found concealed in one of the Apartments that overlooks the great Garden at Verſailles: He has ſince been committed to Priſon.

Three Men of War and ſeveral Frigates are ſtationed on the Coaſt of Breſt, to ſecure the Paſſage of the Merchantmen againſt the Engliſh Privateers.

Barcelona, April 26. The Captains of ſeveral Ships lately arrived here adviſe, that the Engliſh Squadron off Gibraltar is to be joined next Month by 24 more Ships, in order to form a powerful Fleet, which the Engliſh intend to employ in ſome important Expedition in the Mediterranean. Their Deſign is not yet perfectly known, but is thought to be levelled againſt the Republick of Genoa, and the Precautions which the Genoeſe are taking to prevent any Invaſion ſeem to ſtrengthen this Conjecture. They have thrown down ſome Buildings at Savonne, that might facilitate the Approaches to the Citadel; they have augmented the Fortifications of Porto-Fino, erected Batteries at Port Maurice, and are making Preparations at San Remo, which indicate their Deſign to make it a Place of Arms.

Berlin, May 14. Notwithſtanding the conſiderable Advantages which the King has juſt gained in Bohemia, his Majeſty does not in the leaſt intend to deviate from what he lately declared again to the Dyet of the Empire and the Courts of Europe, viz. "That he does not aim at new Acquiſitions: That his own Safety, and the Neceſſity of averting the Dangers he was threatened with, having been the ſole Motives to his Proceedings, the Moment he gets ſufficient Security againſt thoſe Dangers, he will lay down the Arms which he took up only in his own Defence: That as on this Principle he does not pretend to retain any thing of Saxony, nor any Part of the Territories incorporated with that Electorate, he will reſtore them wholly, and without any Delay, as ſoon as he receives proper Security both for the antient Territories of his Houſe, and his Acquiſitions of late Years."

Paris, May 6. The Duke de Belleiſle has ſtill the Command of the Coaſts of the Ocean; and a great Number of Troops defile that Way, either to ſecure the Tranquility of our Maritime Provinces, or to ſpread an Alarm in England, as they did the laſt Year. Six Generals command under the Duke de Belleiſle.

Amſterdam, May 18. An Engliſh Man of War is arrived in the Texel, to convoy home the Pondicherry Prize, taken ſome Time ſince from the French. It is remarkable, that when this Ship firſt put in, being in a very diſtreſſed Condition, and having loſt two of her Anchors, the Officers applied to the Directors of the Eaſt-India Company for Anchors, Cables, and other Materials, to repair their Damages; but they were refuſed them, out of that Company's extreme Caution of offending our good Friends the French. On their Application, however, to Mr. M----y, an Engliſh Merchant of this City, that Gentleman procured them proper Aſſiſtance from the Admiralty, who were accordingly honoured with the Thanks and Approbation of her Royal Highneſs for their Care in the Preſervation of ſo valuable a Prize.

Leipſic, May 9. Yeſterday an Expreſs from Bohemia brought the News of a bloody Battle fought near Prague on the Right of the Moldaw. The Number of the Slain on both Sides exceeds 20,000. The Auſtrians have abandoned their Camp, with all their Baggage.

Nuremberg, May 10. The great Victory obtained by the King of Pruſſia over the Auſtrians engroſſes all Converſation. The Auſtrian Camp, with all that was in it, is taken by the Pruſſians, as is alſo Count Brown, who commanded under Prince Charles. This Action, the moſt memorable of our Age, has coſt the Lives of 15,000 Pruſſians.

Hanover, May 13. This Morning a ſecond Expreſs paſſed thro' here going to the Duke of Cumberland, with a farther Account of the ſignal Victory obtained by the Pruſſians in Bohemia. No Particulars are yet publiſhed; it is only ſaid the Pruſſian Army, notwithſtanding its great Loſs, was as ſtrong at the Departure of this Expreſs as before the Battle, by the great Number of Auſtrians, whom Hunger, Thirſt, and other Motives, have prompted to inliſt into it.

Tabor in Bohemia, May 7. This Night an Officer paſſed thro' here going to Vienna, with the News of a Battle fought Yeſterday between Auwal and Brandeis. Our Right Wing ſupported in the Beginning the utmoſt Efforts of the Pruſſians, who were put into Diſorder by the Fire of our Artillery. Nevertheleſs, we yielded the Ground to them on that Side, becauſe Count Brown made a Motion to the Left, to avoid being flanked. Our Right being extremely weakened, fell back about Three in the Afternoon upon the Centre Line, and by the good Countenance of the Cavalry of our Left, gave the Army time to retire to Caarzim; where, at the Departure of the Expreſs, Prince Charles and Count Brown were making Diſpoſitions to gain the Camp of Colin, while the Pruſſian Army occupy the Camp between the Moldaw and the Elbe. The Number of the Slain on both Sides, amounts to upwards of 30,000 Men.

Duſſeldorp, May 16. The Public News vary greatly in Relation to the Battle of Prague, ſome giving the Victory to the Pruſſians, and others aſcribing the Advantage to the Auſtrians. The latter alledge, that as Count Schwerin was ordered by the King of Pruſſia to get behind, between the Empreſs Queen's Army and Auſtria, in order to cut off the Communication, and as the Auſtrians beat the Corps charged with this Enterpriſe, the Victory ought to be aſcribed to the Queen's Forces, eſpecially as the greateſt Part of the Pruſſian Troops was on that Side.

Berlin, May 17. His Majeſty has thought proper to publiſh a new Declaration, wherein he ſets forth, that he has a Right to expect the Friendſhip of Sweden, that Court, as a Member of the Empire, being obliged, both by the Guaranty of the Treaty of Weſtphalia, and likewiſe by that which all the Empire joined in with regard to the Peace of Dreſden, to ſupport the King in the Enjoyment of the Dominions that his Majeſty acquired by thoſe two Treaties, and particularly in the Poſſeſſion of Sileſia; and that therefore his Majeſty has Reaſon to promiſe himſelf the Aſſiſtance of Sweden upon all Occaſions.

Paris, May 23. It appears that the Operations concerted to be carried into Execution this Year will not be bounded by the Enterprizes of the King's Armies in Germany, or by thoſe formed to be done by the two Squadrons lately put to Sea. We are ſilently carrying on upon the Coaſts next the Ocean certain Preparations, which indicate an Embarkation much more conſiderable than one hitherto talked of ſince the Commencement of the War, and which of Conſequence muſt have ſomething more in View than the Indies.

Genoa, May 7. Letters from Madrid, of the 19th of laſt Month, inform us, that on the Arrival of ſome Diſpatches from the Governor-General of Mexico, extraordinary Councils were held at Court ſeveral Days ſucceſſively; and as the Subject of thoſe Councils is kept very ſecret, it is ſuſpected that ſomething has happened in thoſe Parts that may ſenſibly affect the Commerce of the Spaniards. However it be, it ſeems that freſh Orders have been iſſued for haſtening the Naval Armaments already ordered; and, by all Appearances, the Court intends to embark a Body of Troops for New-Spain.

Berlin, May 24. The King has cauſed to be delivered to the Dyet a Declaration, in which his Majeſty complains of the Entry of the French into his Eſtates of Cleves, Meurs, and la Marck. He therein claims the Aſſiſtance of the Empire, by virtue of the Treaty of Weſtphalia, to force thoſe Troops not only to retire, but alſo to repair the Damage occaſioned by their Stay.

Paris, May 20. It is certain that the Court has long had in View the Conqueſt of Jamaica, and the Improvement of our Poſſeſſions in the Caribbee Iſlands; and it is now pretended, an Expedition is undertaken which will ſhortly put us in Poſſeſſion of the one, and prove a forward Step toward driving the Engliſh effectually out of the other.

An attempt has been diſcovered to excite the Proteſtants in the Southern Provinces of this Kingdom to a Revolt, at a Time when the greateſt Part of our Troops are neceſſarily engaged Abroad, or in a diſtant Part of the Nation. Several Letters have been intercepted relating to this Affair, and ſtrict Enquiry is making after the Authors, among whom are ſuſpected to be two Members of the Parliament of Bourdeaux.

Paris, May 30. The Orders iſſued for aſſembling, an Army of 60,000 Men on the Coaſt of Normandy, and to get ready Tranſports and flat-bottomed Boats, as was done laſt Year, may poſſibly be not a mere Parade to alarm the Engliſh, but Diſpoſitions made in earneſt for an Expedition that will throw them into Convulſions.

Dantzick, May 25. Marſhal Count de Lehwald having received Advice that the Ruſſian Troops were advanced towards the Frontiers, has drawn a Line with his Troops along Samogitia as far as Memel; and will wait in this Situation till the Ruſſians come near the Frontiers of Courland and Samogitia, and then he will march againſt them.

Hanover, June 10. We learn from the Army at Bielefeld, that on the 6th Inſtant one of our Detachments took 60 Waggons loaded with Forage, deſtined for the French Army in the Neighbourhood of Lipſtadt. We likewiſe learn that the French have quite evacuated the County of Bentheim.

French Camp at Wahrendorff, June 6. Our Army marched the 3d, 4th, and 5th, in order to aſſemble upon the Embs, in ſeveral Corps; the Right at Widdenbruck, the Left at Telling, and the Centre here. The heavy Rains that have fallen lately, have made the Roads very bad, and retarded the March of the Corps de Reſerve, ſo that the general Movement cannot be executed till To-morrow. The Hanoverians are ſtill in Poſſeſſion of Rittberg, neither is it yet determined whether we ſhall attack that Poſt. Their main Army is at Bielefeld, and their Camp is moſt advantageouſly ſituated, having its Right towards a Mountain, which is not to be come at but through a Defile extreamly well defended, and having Marſhes both on the Left and in Front, in a Manner impaſſable.

Bruſſels, June 13. They write from Munſter, that the French Army was to attack the Hanoverians the 12th Inſtant.

Paris, June 6. The Reinforcement that is propoſed to be ſent to Germany will be one of the fineſt Corps that can be ſeen, being to be formed of Part of the King's Houſhold Troops.

Utrecht, June 12. Letters from the Camp before Prague, of the 2d Inſtant, adviſe, that the Pruſſians continued to throw Bombs into the Town, and had ſet Fire to it in ſeveral Places. The Letters from Weſtphalia give no Account yet of the Hanoverians having repaſſed the Weſer, but only, that they abandoned Rittberg the 9th, which the French took Poſſeſſion of the next Day.

Vienna, June 1. Marſhal Daun's Army is ſtill at or near Czaſlau, and is ſaid here to conſiſt of 41,000 regular Foot, and 11,000 Horſe and Dragoons, beſides 15,000 Irregulars. It is compoſed of 46 Battalions, and between 30 and 40 Companies of Grenadiers; 16 Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons, beſides 18 Squadrons of Saxon Cavalry; eight Battalions of Croats, as many Companies of Grenadiers, and about 5000 Huſſars, with a Train of Artillery of above 100 Pieces of Ordnance; and the Day before Yeſterday 45 Pieces of Cannon, from 12 to 3 Pounders, were ſent from hence to join that Army; and 50 more are getting ready in the Arſenal, to be ſent thither forthwith. Marſhal Daun ſtill expects a Reinforcement of four other Battalions of Foot, beſides the three of the Garriſon of Vienna, which marched out of this City laſt Week. The Troops that were gathered together at Beneſhau, are now diſperſed in the Villages upon the Skirts of Moravia and Auſtria; and they are buſy here in getting ready Arms, Tents, and Accoutrements for them. It is ſaid that in the late Battle 13 Imperial Regiments loſt their Regimental Cheſts. Laſt Week the Empreſs Queen demanded, and obtained, of the States of Lower Auſtria, a Loan of 900,000 Florins, to be paid in three Months, in equal Payments; and, beſides, a Sum of 100,000 Crowns for Carriages, &c. Count Czernichew, a Major General, arrived here within theſe few Days from the Ruſſian Army, with an Account that the Troops of that Nation were defiling from all Quarters, and would be all at the General Rendezvous as on the 30th of laſt Month.

Camp before Prague, June 1. The 24th and 25th the Pruſſian Army was kept alert, as another Sally from the Town was expected, but it was not, however, attempted, and, except a few ſlight Skirmiſhes between the Auſtrian and Pruſſian Pandours, nothing happen'd till Sunday the 29th of May, when, at Midnight, (for ſome Hours before which there had been heavy Rain and Thunder) his Pruſſian Majeſty's Army, by the Signal of a Sky-Rocket, thrown for that Purpoſe from the King's Battery, began firing upon the Town from one Battery on this Side the Moldau, and from three other Batteries on the other Side of that River, all which Batteries, being extremely well ſerved, have continued firing inceſſantly ever ſince; and the Bombs and red hot Balls have had their Effect, by ſetting the Town on Fire in ſeveral Places, which burnt furiouſly laſt Night, and this Day a new Fire is ſeen to be kindled. It is impoſſible to determine the Damage the Bombardment has already done, or what Effect the Fires in the Town will have upon the Garriſon, they having yet made no Propoſition whatever; but it is remarkable, that ſince Yeſterday Morning hardly one ſingle Shot has been fired from the Town, which is imputed either to their Want of Ammunition, or perhaps of proper Artillery. The Shot already fired from the Town have been of ſix Pounds, and ſome of Twelve, from whence it is Conjectured that the Artillery they have is chiefly the Field Pieces belonging to the Battalions. This Morning early about 5000 Horſe, ſupported by as many Foot, came out of the Town on the other Side of the River, near the Wiſcherad. They advanced towards the Redoubt on the Left of the King's Camp, where Prince Henry commands, but were there ſo warmly received by the Fire from the Redoubt, that they returned into Town again; and it is conjectured from this, that in Prague the Forage for Horſes begins to fail.

LONDON.

May 21. The Lords of the Admiralty have put the Tartar's Prize, of 28 Guns, into Commiſſion, and given the Command to Captain Baſſie.

'Tis

'Tis ſaid that Madam de Bruhl, at Dreſden, was ſo ſuddenly made a Priſoner by the King of Pruſſia, on Account of her having formed a Deſign, on the 17th of April laſt, to have the King aſſaſſinated by Means of one of his Pages, who had a Pair of Piſtols, each loaded with a Brace of Balls. With one of them he was to have perpetrated the horrid Deed, and with the other, by leaving it near him, make it believed, that he deſtroyed himſelf.

May 24. On Saturday laſt the new Ship of 64 Guns, built for his Majeſty's Service at Mr. Wells's Yard, was launched, and called the America.

We hear from Kinſale, that 30 Swiſs Priſoners taken on board different French Ships, and confined there, have entered Volunteers on board the Somerſet, Capt. Geary, and have received his Majeſty's Royal Bounty.

The Shark Privateer of London is arrived at Kinſale, and has taken a Prize valued at 7000 l. which ſhe parted with in a Gale of Wind two Days before ſhe arrived.

May 26. Upon the 17th inſt. the Corporation of Stirling in Scotland reſolved, that the Right Honourable William Pitt, and the Right Honourable Henry Bilſon Legge, ſhould have the Thanks of the Corporation, for their laudable Behaviour when in the Adminiſtration.

Extract of a Letter written on the Field of Battle, a League below the City of Prague, May 6, in the Evening.

"We have obtained the moſt compleat and glorious Victory our Hearts could deſire. The King having paſſed the Moldau, and joined Marſhal Schwerin, who had croſſed the Elbe, our Army, this Morning, attacked that of the Enemy in their Camp, which Nature and Art had joined to fortify. But neither the Marſhes, Ditches, or Hills, could cool that Ardour with which our Men proceeded to this Enterprize, the moſt difficult, at leaſt one of the moſt bloody, of which Hiſtory hath preſerved the Remembrance.

"After many Efforts and repeated Acts of Heroiſm on both Sides, the Auſtrians at length gave Way, leaving to us their Camp, 250 Pieces of Cannon, their Tents, Baggage, Equipages, in ſhort, all they had.

"When the firſt Expreſs was ſent away, we had made 7000 Priſoners; we ſhall, in all Probability, take many more, ſeeing our Troops are ſtill in Purſuit of the Enemy, or at leaſt that Part of their Army which took to the Country; for in their Retreat, which was made in the greateſt Diſorder, they threw a Part of their left Wing into Prague.

"If the Priſoners and Deſerters, who come in in Shoals, did not tell it us, we could eaſily have imagined that nothing can exceed the Terror and Conſternation of the Auſtrians, without Magazines, Tents, or Baggage, in Want of every Thing, unable to find any Shelter, and purſued without Intermiſſion by an indefatigable Enemy, whom Succeſs attends in all his Operations; this is a Condition that none can have an Idea of, but thoſe who are in it."

Extract of a Letter from Dreſden, May 8.

"Victory has declared for the Pruſſians. The Battle was fought on the 6th Inſtant, a little below Prague. The Auſtrian Army, which had not a ſufficient Number of Pontoons, was ſhut up there between the Elbe and the Moldau. It had Marſhal Schwerin's Army in its Rear, and the King of Pruſſia with the Grand Army in Front, and was in want of every Thing.

"In this Extremity it had no Reſource left but Deſpair. That dreadful Spur prompted it to endeavour to force its Way through Count Schwerin's Army. The Attack and the Defence were as furious as can be imagined. The Auſtrians loſt whole Corps. After being often repulſed, they at length made their Way through the Troops which ſtopt them, at the Expence of 20,000 ſlain.

"This Advantage was of little Avail; for the Pruſſian Grand Army, having paſſed the Moldau upon hearing the Noiſe of the Battle, is gone in Purſuit of them; and whole Regiments, ſeeing no Way to extricate themſelves out of this deplorable Plight, have laid down their Arms, and ſurrendered. The Priſoners of this Road amount to ſeveral Thouſands; and it is computed that the Pruſſians have taken 250 Pieces of Cannon. The Auſtrians have ſaved nothing, and as the Pruſſians were ſtill in hot Purſuit of them, we cannot conceive where or how they can rally. This is undoubtedly the moſt horrible and the moſt ſignal Defeat of this Century."

Extract of a Letter from Dreſden, May 9.

"Nothing is talked of but the bloody Battle of laſt Friday. The Auſtrian Army amounted to 270,000 Men, and that of the King of Pruſſia to 110,000 Men. There is probably an Error in this Calculation; for we queſtion whether Count Serbelloni, who was at Konigſgratz, and was not to begin his March till the 1ſt inſt. had joined the Grand Army before the Battle. We are more diſpoſed to believe another Calculation, according to which the Auſtrians had 30,000 Men killed, and 12,000 made Priſoners."

May 28. We hear that the Prize taken by the Ranger Privateer, now in the Downs, is ſaid to be worth 25,000 l. The Privateer mounts only 12 Guns, Four Pounders.

Letters from Paris by the Flanders Mail acknowledge, that the Small-Pox rages greatly in the French Army in Weſtphalia.

On the 3d Inſtant a French Bark ſailed from Toulon for Gibraltar with 180 Engliſh Priſoners to be exchanged.

The Lion, Ham, from Carolina, is taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Barfleur.

The John and Joſeph, Scot, from North Carolina, to London, and the Antelope, Brayley, from Waterford to Newfoundland, are both taken and carried into Bayonne.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Iſaac Wynne, Priſoner at Yvetot, near Dieppe, dated May 11.

"Laſt Week was brought into Havre-de-grace, by a Privateer of St. Maloes, three loaden Colliers from Newcaſtle (Names unknown) two of the Ships belonged to Scarborough, one of them commanded by Benjamin Covert, who was killed in the Engagement, and moſt of his Men wounded; and the other by Robert Lumley. They engaged the Privateer two Hours and a Half, with the moſt deſperate Bravery, till their Maſts, Sails, and Rigging, were ſo much ſhattered, that they could not command their Ships; therefore were obliged to ſtrike."

The Sterling Privateer has carried into Briſtol the Vainqueer, of 200 Tons, from Bourdeaux to Quebeck, with Troops, Stores, &c. She has alſo taken a large Snow, but parted Company with her the 19th paſt.

Three Ships, Names unknown, from Jamaica, are taken by the Count de Gramont Privateer from Bayonne, of 36 Guns, and 370 Men.

The Pondicherry Eaſt-India Ship, Prize to the Dover Man of War, is arrived in the River from the Texel.

May 31. Three Swediſh Ships bound to Straelſund, with ſixty Soldiers on board each, paſſed by Elſineur on the 8th Inſtant.

Admiral Hawke is gone to Portſmouth, to take upon him the Command of the Fleet there.

We hear that a third Secretary of State for the Plantations will be ſoon appointed.

In a few Days will be launched at Grave's-Dock a Man of War on an entire new Plan, which it is expected will ſucceed beyond any thing yet attempted. It is ſaid there will be no more Ships built of 20 or 40 Guns, but only Sloops and Ships of this Build, which are to carry 28 Guns, Twelve Pounders, on one Deck, and 6 Six-Pounders on the Quarter-Deck; the Men to fight under Cover between Decks, which will preſerve them from the Small Shot, and a Grating above, to carry off the Smoke. The 40 Gun Ships on the old Build carry only Twelve Pounders.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

BIELEFIELD, June 14.

THE Duke of Cumberland is ſtill here, though he altered the Poſition of his Camp this Morning, by placing it between this Place and Hervord. His Royal Highneſs thought this Alteration neceſſary, in order to fruſtrate the Deſigns of the Enemy; who, not judging proper to attack upon this Side of the Brackwede, after having reconnoitred the Situation of our Camp ſeveral Days, made a Motion on their Left, as if they meant to go between us and the Weſer. It is impoſſible to tell whether Marſhal d'Etrees will attack us or not: The Movements his Army make ſo near us, induces to think he will attack; and the Want of Subſiſtence muſt at laſt oblige him to retreat or fight. However, we are prepared to receive him, and the heavy Baggage having been ſent away, we have now nothing left to incumber us in Action. We very well know that the Enemy's Army is ſuperior to us in Number; but we dare flatter ourſelves that we ſhall convince them, if they attack us, that the Valour of our Troops, the Juſtice of our Cauſe, and the Defence of our Country, will, in a good Meaſure, make Amends for our Want of Numbers.

From the French Camp at Rheda, June 14. Yeſterday Marſhal d'Etrees, and the Prince de Soubize, after having reconnoitred the Duke of Cumberland's Army, reſolved to attack its Left Flank as ſoon as poſſible, and fixed upon the 18th Inſtant for the Execution of that Deſign; but the Duke of Cumberland perceiving that they were preparing to attack him, decamped Yeſterday Afternoon. As ſoon as we were appriſed of the Enemy's Departure, Marſhal d'Etrees ſent a conſiderable Detachment, under the Command of Prince de Beauſeau, who marched all Night, and at Day-break attacked the Poſt which the Enemy had left at Bielefield to cover their Retreat. The Count de Chabot, who commanded this Attack, behaved extremely well, and forced the Enemy to give Way, and they abandoned ſeveral Baggage Waggons, and had ſeveral of their Men made Priſoners. The Prince de Beauſeau did not come up till the Action was almoſt over; but he writes from Bielefeld, that he is advancing upon the Enemy half-way towards Herworden, which is the Route they have taken.

Munſter, June 14. The French have come to Blows with the Hanoverians, and the latter have been obliged to retire in Diſorder beyond the Weſer. We have not yet an exact Account of this Affair. What follows is collected from ſome Letters dated from the Neighbourhood of the Field of Battle.

"The 13th, in the Evening, Colonel Fiſcher, with his Corps, and ſome Detachments of Grenadiers, attacked Bielefeld. At the Beginning he found but little Reſiſtance; but the Pruſſians, of the left Wing of the Duke of Cumberland's Army, threw a Reinforcement into it, who made a brave Defence. At break of Day that left Wing, conſiſting of Pruſſians, Heſſians, and Brunſwickers, was attacked, defeated, and driven out of Bielefeld, after a vigorous Reſiſtance. The Right Wing, conſiſting of Hanoverians, run away juſt at the ſame Time. Immediately after the Action, the French ſeized upon Bielefeld, and went to pitch their Tents on the Spot from whence they had driven the Allies. As yet we cannot write any Thing certain about the Loſs on both Sides: We only know that the French took ten Pieces of Cannon, and ſome Ammunition Waggons; and it is ſaid they have not loſt any Officer of Note: But on the Side of the Vanquiſhed, we reckon among the Dead, divers Officers of Rank, particularly the Generals Einſiedel, and Junckheim."

On the 15th, the French made themſelves Maſters of Hervord, and plundered that Town, becauſe the Inhabitants had been ſo imprudent as to take up Arms in Defence of ſome Troops of the confederate Army that had thrown themſelves into it. It is reckoned that they will enter the Town of Minder this Day. Thus they are on the Banks of the Weſer, within 4 or 5 Days March of the Capital of the Electorate of Hanover.

Extract of a Letter from Paderborn, June 12.

"The Hanoverians who were in the Neighbourhood of Bielefield, decamped on the 13th at Three in the Afternoon. The Prince de Soubiſe, at the Head of the Royal Grenadiers, fell upon their Rear, ſeized the Town of Bielefield, took 10 Pieces of Cannon, and a large Magazine, to which the Hanoverians had ſet Fire, but was not entirely conſumed. Six Hundred Hanoverians were killed, and 80 made Priſoners. The French loſt 72 Men, including two Officers. Colonel Fiſcher has already laid the Electorate of Hanover, for 15 Leagues round him, under Contribution."

Extract of a Letter from Cologn, June 17.

From the French Head Quarters at Rheda we have received the following Advices, dated the 14th at Noon.

'Captain Feuillette, has juſt now brought Marſhal d'Etrees the agreeable News, that at One this Morning, the Count de Chabot attacked the Rear of the Enemy in their Retreat from Bielefield, which Town he forced Sword in Hand, after a vigorous Reſiſtance. The Corps of Volunteers performed Prodigies of Valour, having all the Grenadiers to make head againſt. The Dragoons and Foot are rich with the Booty. They have got fine Hollands, and Engliſh Watches in Abundance. Our People were happy enough to extinguiſh the Fire which the Enemy had ſet to their Magazines of Forage. We had 1 Officer killed, 5 wounded, and 16 common Men, and ſeveral Horſes killed. The Loſs of the Enemy amounts to 15 Officers killed, Pruſſians and Hanoverians; and 40 wounded; 200 Soldiers killed, 150 wounded, and upwards of 300 Deſerters, moſt of them Pruſſians. When Capt. Feuillette came away, which was at 6 in the Morning, the Prince de Beauveau was come up with 15 Companies of Grenadiers, 15 Piquets, and 100 Horſe, to continue their Purſuit. Count Turpin, and Col. Fiſcher were not idle.'

Marſhal Keith's Camp before Prague, May 26.

Our Corps, under the Command of Marſhal Keith, the Prince of Pruſſia, Prince Ferdinand, the Prince of Anhalt Deſſau, and the hereditary Prince of Heſſe Darmſtat, inveſts what is called the little Part of Prague, ſituate on this Side the Moldau. Our Right Wing extends to St. Lawrence Hill, which in ſome Meaſure commands the White Hill. Our Left Wing faces the large Plain, which runs along the Moldau towards Ratſchin. The Enemy occupy ſtrong Ramparts in this Plain oppoſite to Belvedere and the Park. Some of their Regiments of Foot are encamped in Tents upon the principal Rampart.

The Army commanded by the King in Perſon, on the other Side of the Moldau, very cloſely inveſts the reſt of Prague. If we would take by Attack this Place which is defended by a whole Army, we muſt loſe a Multitude of brave Men whom the King loves, and whoſe Lives he deſires to ſpare. A formal Siege, or the reducing it by Famine, would be too tedious. To force it to a ſpeedy Surrender there remains only Bombardment, which as we advance becomes more and more terrible. We have erected four Batteries of Mortars which throw in 288 Bombs every 24 Hours. The oppoſite Side of the Town is heated with red-hot Bullets. We learn from the Deſerters, who make their Eſcape to us in Crowds, that the Garriſon is in Want of Butcher's Meat and Forage, and ill provided with Cannon and Stores. They have no 24 Pounders, and very few 12 Pounders. Their heavy cannon was carried to the Fortreſſes in Moravia.

The Ramparts of Prague ſwarm with Soldiers, and 12000 Horſe are diſperſed in the Squares and Streets; but the Forage draws to an End. We have burnt Strockhof and all the Gardens and Country Houſes in the Neighbourhood of the Town.

Our Circumſtances of the Battle on the 6th, which regards Prince Henry, we cannot omit. When the brave Schwerin fell, this young Hero, making his Grief give Way to his Courage, ſaid to thoſe who were about him, 'Let's ſhew that we were worthy to ſerve with him.' Alighting from his Horſe, he put himſelf at the Head of his Brigade, and was the firſt who clambered up a Hill, and took Poſſeſſion of that Battery which had moſt incommoded us. After this, the attacking the Auſtrian Camp, fortified by Nature and Art, appeared more practicable. As to the reſt, we ought not to rob the Enemy's Cavalry of the due Praiſe they merited. Their Infantry behaved well. Their Huſſars only have degenerated; they can no longer ſtand before ours.

Paris, June 10. The Army under the Command of the Marſhal d'Etrees conſiſts of 110,405 Combatants, viz. 86,835 Infantry, and 23,570 Cavalry, Dragoons, and Huſſars.

Bruſſels, June 15. A Column of French Troops will ſpeedily paſs by this City, in order to join the Army under Marſhal d'Etrees, in Weſtphalia. This Column is to conſiſt of the Regiment of Wittmer, Swiſs; 12 Battalions of Militia, of 650 Men each; the Regiments of Berchini, Terpin, and Polleriſki, Huſſars; and two Regiments of Volunteers, of Flanders, and Hamault.------*June 20.* We juſt hear that an Engliſh Man of War, and four Frigates, are arrived in the Port of Embden.

Berlin, June 16. According to the laſt Letters received here from the King's Army before Prague, which are dated the 11th Inſtant, they continued to bombard the Place very vigorouſly, and the Miſery of the Place daily encreaſes, through Want of Fleſh-Meat and Forage: And yet its numerous Garriſon remain very quiet, not daring to make any new Attempt to force their Way out; whilſt, on the other Hand, the Army of Field Marſhal Daun, inſtead of advancing upon the beſieging Army, retreats ſtill further towards Moravia.

Paris, June 17. The Prince de Soubiſe is appointed by the King to command the Army aſſembling in Alſace, and as there are great Numbers of General Officers in the Army upon the Lower Rhine, ſome of them are likewiſe to go to that of Alſace, which will conſiſt of 30,000 Men, and is to march towards Bohemia, in order to encourage the Circles of the Empire to ſend their Contingents, and to protect them in their March.

We have received Advice that the Squadron of M. de Beaufremont, and that of M. du Ruveſt, have joined that of M. de la Motte, at Louiſbourg.

Dantzick, June 4. Two Ruſſian Men of War, which cruize off the Ports of Pilau and Memel, arrived here on Friday, and examine every Veſſel that goes out or comes in. Thoſe that belong to Pruſſia, or have the Produce of the King of Pruſſia's Dominions on board, are declared by them legal Prizes.

Erlang, June 11. In Conſequence of the Meaſures which the Biſhop of Wurtzbourg hath concerted with the Margrave of Anſpach, there will ſoon be a Body of 10 or 12,000 Men in Franconia, to oppoſe the Incurſions of the Pruſſians. The Camp where the Troops of the Circle aſſemble is at Langenfeld, near the River Aiſch.

Newcaſtle, May 10. Tueſday Afternoon arrived here the Rev. Mr. Whitefield, from the South, and has ſince preached twice a Day to crowded Audiences, and intends to preach at Shalwell this Afternoon at Four, and in the Spittle at Eight on Sunday Morning, and Four in the Afternoon; and on Monday ſets out for Scotland.

LONDON.

June 18. The Brig Weſt-India, Eaſtwell, with Salmon; the Cæſar, Mortimer, with Coals; the Dowry of Briſtol, with Tobacco; the Molly of Aberdeen, Silver, with Salmon; a Brig, Name and Voyage unknown; the Charming Nancy, Winthrop, with Coals, Lead, and Bale Goods; the Martha and Ann, Collins, for Newfoundland; the Lady Strange, Harriſon, from Liverpool to Barbados; a Snow with Salt, Name unknown; a Brig from Waterfordſhire to Newfoundland; the Induſtry, from Virginia, with 300 Hogſheads of Tobacco; the Seahorſe, Blair, of Philadelphia, from Newry; the Content of Waterford, for Newfoundland; and the Edward, from Carolina, with Rice, Sugar, Indigo, and Coffee, are all taken by French Privateers belonging to Bayonne.

June 25. A French Privateer of 12 Guns, and 100 Men, is taken by the Ancient Briton, a Privateer of Briſtol, who parted with her at Sea.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, June 24.

"This Day ſailed from Spithead the undermentioned Men

Men of War (which are to cruize off Cape St. Vincent) viz. The Royal George, Admiral Boscawen, who ran foul of the Ramillies, but did her no other Damage than carrying away her Jibb-Boom, and beating off some of her carved Work, Royal Sovereign, Namur, Torbay, Chichester, and Medway."

BOSTON, *August* 29.

The Report we had last Week of the Hertford Privateer's being taken by two French Frigates, is now confirmed by several Vessels from the West-Indies.---Bad News from every Quarter where we have any Concerns.

Since our last several Vessels are arrived here from Halifax; by them we learn, that Lord LOUDOUN was sailed for New-York, with a Squadron of Men of War under Commodore Rous in the Winchelsea, and a great Number of Transports, having on board eight Battalions of His Majesty's Troops.

The Masters of these Vessels give a most wretched Account of the Markets of Halifax, viz. That all Sorts of Fresh Provisions were so plenty, that they would fetch scarcely any thing: That a good Sheep sold for half a Crown, and other Flesh Meat in Proportion.

We hear that a great Number of Privateers are still cruizing near the Islands, and have taken several Northern Vessels.

Capt. Gafney from London, sailed from Torbay Thursday July the 7th, under Convoy of the Cambridge Man of War of 80 Guns, Commodore Moore, with four more Ships of the Line, 2 Frigates, and 30 Sail of Merchantmen, 26 of which were bound to the West-Indies with the Convoy. Sunday the 10th a Twenty Gun Ship joined the Fleet about six o Clock in the Morning, who immediately spoke with the Commodore; upon which the whole Fleet brought to for about two Hours, when the 20 Gun Ship parted with the Fleet, as did likewise two Ships of the Line of our Convoy, steering away N. E. and by E.---Wednesday the 14th, judging ourselves far enough to the Southward, and pretty clear of the Enemy, with Consent of the Commodore we parted with the Convoy, in Company with the following Vessels, viz. Snow Irene, Capt. Jacobson, of New-York; Ship Nancy, Handstobb, for Virginia; being then in Lat. 44. 30. and Long. 11. 23. from the Meridian of London---- Friday the 15th, about 6 o'Clock A.M. being then in Lat. 41. 42. and Lon. 19. 7. saw six Sail of large Ships to the Northward of us, standing Eastward, which with the Help of a good Spy Glass made pretty plain, and from the Colour of their Canvas, and other Circumstances, believe they were a Fleet of French Merchantmen, and hope they will fall in with Admiral Boscawen, who is now cruizing in the Bay of Biscay, and off Cape Finisterre.

Capt. Folger, in a Brig from Nantucket, bound to London, is taken by the French, and carried into some Port in France.

Saturday last Capt. Bartlet arrived here in 14 Days from No. Carolina, and informs, that when he was at the Vineyard, two Fishing Schooners came in there which had been taken by two French Privateers, viz. a Sloop and a Schooner, on the 18th Instant, on Nantucket Shoals, who after taking out some Provisions and Cloathing, gave them their Vessels again, and stood to the Southward. The Schooner is an old Vessel.

The same Day Capt. Jones arrived here in 8 Days from Halifax, and informs, that a Snow Man of War, Convoy to several Transports, with a Regiment of Troops on board, sailed the Day before him for Chignecto, up the Bay of Funda.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, dated August 5.

"---I have to acquaint you, That yesterday arrived here a Schooner, being dispatched by the Captain of the Gosport Man of War at Newfoundland, to Admiral Holbourne, which informs, that the Gosport had taken a Schooner bound home to Old France from Louisbourg, and by Letters found on board her, it was learnt, that there were seventeen Line of Battle Ships and 5 or 6 Frigates, with seven or eight Thousand Land Forces, in Louisbourg.

"Our Men of War are all gone out, in order, if possible, to bring the French Fleet to an Engagement.

"Some People say the French have four Ships of 80 Guns, and none less than 64 at Cape-Breton.

"This Day the Windsor of 60 Guns, and Granado Bomb, joined the Fleet, having sent in a Ship and Snow, two Prizes."

NEW-YORK, September 5.

Last Wednesday Morning his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq; Governor of New-Jersey, departed this Life, at Elizabeth Town. The Administration of that Government devolves upon the honourable JOHN READING, Esq;

Friday last arrived here the Brig Bell-Savage, Capt. Lewis, from Cork, and informs, That he sail'd from thence the 30th of June, in Company with eighteen Sail of Transports, having on board 2500 Highlanders, five Sail loaded with Powder and Ball, and 17 Sail of Merchantmen for the West-Indies, Philadelphia, and Boston; all under Convoy of the Enterprize Man of War of 40 Guns, the Faulkland of 50 Guns, and the Stork Sloop of 10 Guns; and that on July 25, in Lat. 35 North, and long. 30 West, he left the Convoy, among which were four Ships and six Snows bound to Boston, viz. the Capts. Rale, Philipse, Farr, Jarvis, Farr, Moore, Robinson, the other 3 Captains Names unknown: As also Capt. Rankin in a Brig for Philadelphia.

On the 9th of July, in Lat. 46. N. and long. 13. 42. W. Capt. Lewis spoke with the Medway Man of War of 60 Guns, the Captain of which informed him, that he had one John Dear on board, formerly Master of the Sea-Flower, belonging to Rhode-Island, who was taken on his Passage to Holland, and ransomed for Eight Thousand Livres.

Thursday Morning last several Vessels arrived here from Halifax, under Convoy of his Majesty's Ships the Sutherland, Captain Falkingham, of 50 Guns; Winchelsea, Captain Hale, and Kennington, Captain Diggs, of 20 Guns each; with the Jamaica Sloop, Captain Thompson; and Hawke Bomb, Captain Bradley:---- They all sailed from Halifax the 16th of August, in Company with Rear Admiral Holbourne, in his Majesty's Ship the Newark, of 80 Guns; Rear Admiral Hardy, in the Invincible of 74 Guns, and 16 other Ships of the Line, who went to cruize off Louisbourg.----------

Saturday last a small English Schooner, belonging to Boston, was sent in here by the Privateer Ship Oliver Cromwell, Captain Nickols, of this Port, having Contraband Goods on board.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.

On Friday last arrived here Captain Cuzzins from Jamaica. On his Passage thither from this Harbour, he was taken by a French Xebeck and Sloop, and carried into Port Louis, where he was well used; and, after some Time, sent in a Flag of Truce to Jamaica, with 17 other Masters of Vessels. The Vessels brought into Port Louis while he was there, were a Schooner and Sloop, from New-York, Captains Thomas and Morlidge; and a small Brigantine, belonging to Liverpool, from the Coast of Guiney. On his Voyage home he spoke with Captain Foster, in the Thistle of Liverpool, off the West End of Cuba, for Jamaica, who had with him a French Ship, which he took off Dominico, from Bourdeaux, laden with Dry Goods, said to be very valuable; but as he had missed the Island, he intended for some North-American Port with his Prize.

Captain Pyne, from this Place, is safe arrived at St. Christophers. And the William, Rench, for the same Island from this Port, was spoke with by the last Vessels from Barbados, three Days after they left that Island.

We hear from Barbados, that five French Indiamen were arrived at Martinico in a very sickly Condition, and had lost a great many of their Hands on the Passage.

Yesterday arrived here the Privateer Blakeney, of Barbados, Captain Moses Minshall, from a Cruize. On the 27th ult. in Lat. 37, *he spoke with Captain Benson, in a Snow from Whitehaven for Maryland, and Captain Lownes, in a Ship from Liverpool for Virginia, both out about* 17 *Weeks; also with a Schooner from Antigua, and a Sloop from Barbados, bound to Rhode-Island.*

The Charming Martha, Captain Blackburn, is arrived at Halifax from this Port.

From Cumberland County we learn, that on the 30th ult. two young Men, lying in Wait for some Deer, were fired upon by Indians, when one of them was killed; the other escaped: And on Thursday last, two Men went out to hunt some Horses, near Tobias Hendrick's, and are supposed to be killed, or carried off, as they have not been heard of since.

Our Accounts, in general, from the Frontiers, are most dismal; all agreeing that some of the Inhabitants are killed or carried off, Houses burnt, and Cattle destroyed daily; and that at the same time they are afflicted with a severe Sickness, and die fast; so that in many Places they are neither able to defend themselves when attacked, nor to run away.

We are desired to insert the following Receipt, the good Effects of which have been experienced by many that were afflicted with the Fever and Ague.

TAKE two Ounces of Jesuits Bark, one Ounce of Snakeroot, one Ounce of Salt of Tartar, and Half an Ounce of Camomile Flowers; put them into a Half Gallon Bottle, filled with Jamaica Spirit, and set it into a Kettle of Water, over a moderate Fire, and let the Ingredients infuse three Days, the Water being kept rather warmer than Blood warm. Dose for a grown Person Half a Jill, three or four times between the Fits; for a Child of a Year old a Tea Spoonful, mixed with Balm Tea; the Quantity to be increased according to the Age of the Person. The Ingredients, by adding more Spirit to them, make a good preventing Bitter.

Price Current of the following Goods in Philadelphia.

Flour 11s. 9d. Wheat 3s. 6d. Indian Corn 1s. 7d. Ship Bread 16s. Middling Ditto 22s. Beef 45s. Pork 60s. to 67s. Pipe Staves 6l. Barrel Ditto 45s. Hogshead Ditto 4l. Madeira Wine 45l. West-India Rum 3s. New-England Ditto 2s. 9d. Pennsylvania Ditto 2s. 9d. Muscovado Sugar 45s. to 57s. Melasses 2s. 6d. Salt 2s. 9d. Tobacco 12s. to 25s. Pennsylvania Loaf Sugar 1s. Powder 10l. 10s. Hemp 5d. Halfpenny. Bohea Tea 7s. 6d. Pitch 15s. Tar 9s. Turpentine 15s.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Hodiah, John Whitmarsh, from Rh. Island.
Sloop Polly, Samuel House, from Halifax.
-------Ranger, William Cuzzins, from Jamaica.
Ship Southall, Thomas Rodgers, from Barbados.
Snow George, Robert Hardie, from Ditto.
-------Melesent, John Cotton, from Ditto.
-------Betsey, John Warner, from Ditto.
-------Dunbar, Samuel Montgomery, from Ditto.
Brig Rebecca and Susannah, G. Nicholson, from Ditto.
------Tom, Edward Clegg, from Halifax.
------Cornelia, Robert Patten, from Ditto.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Peggy, Randle Wilson, for Jamaica.
-------Manchester, Joseph Lightbourn, for Ditto.
-------Sarah and Katherine, William Condy, for Halifax.
Schooner King of Prussia, Gregory Carty, for Nevis.
----------Dispatch, Thomas Mulford, for S. Carolina.
Sloop Mary, William Pitt, for St. Kitts.
------Betsey, Jonathan Wood, for Ditto.
------Mary, Thomas Wood, for Barbados.
------Fanny, Nathaniel Scott, for Ditto.
------Adventure, Edward Turner, for Virginia.
Snow Melesent, John Cotton, for Barbados.
-------George, Robert Hardie, for Ditto.

CLEARED.

Sloop Peter, Martin French, to Tortola.
---------George, John Burrows, to South-Carolina.
---------Elizabeth, Edmund Morton, to Boston.
---------Mary, Francis Dickinson, to Barbados.
Ship Molly, David Gregory, to Ditto.
Brig Hannah, James Cobourn, to Ditto.
Ship Earl of Holderness, William Gardner, to Halifax.
Snow Industry, Samuel Nuttle, to Liverpool.
-------Charming Polly, Henry Dougherty, to St. Kitts.
Schooner Deep-Bay, John Webley, to Ditto.
----------Betty, Hugh Wright, to Jamaica.
----------Dispatch, Thomas Mulford, to S. Carolina.
------ ----Hodiah, John Whitmarsh, to Boston.

RUN away, on the fourth of June last, from Thomas Riche, of this City, a Negroe Man, named Christmas, a very likely Fellow, 5 Feet 4 Inches high, or thereabouts: Had on, when he went away, a blue Broadcloth Coat, very short, lined with white, Check or Ozenbrigs Shirt and Trowsers, no Shoes, Stockings, nor Hat; his Teeth were filed, and he can scarce speak English. Whoever takes up and secures said Negroe, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by THOMAS RICHE. ‡

N. B. He is supposed to be about Horsham, and was the Negroe that left the Goods there, found and advertised in this Paper by WILLIAM LUKENS, of that Place.

Just imported from London, in the ship Carolina, Captain Duncan, and to be sold by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his Store, below the Drawbridge, between Powell's and Plumsted's Wharffs.

A LARGE Assortment of European and India Goods, suitable for the Season. Also West India Rum, Sugar and Melasses. ¶

Philadelphia, September 6, 1757.

TO be sold, by way of publick Vendue, on Monday, the 19th Instant, at the Plantation late Jacob Bankson's deceased, in Passyunk, Sundry Cows, Mare, Horses and Colts, Hay in Barracks, Rye in Stacks, Indian Corn and Buckwheat standing, and sundry other Things. The Sale to begin at Ten a Clock.

To be sold, a Tract of Land adjoining the said Plantation of Jacob Bankson deceased, in Passyunk Township, containing seventeen Acres and three Quarters, with a good Dwelling house, 35 Feet front, and 18 Feet deep, and a Cellar under the whole; also a Cow-house, and a good Well; late the Estate of Jacob Bankson deceased. For Terms enquire of Eleanor Bankson Executrix, and John and Andrew Bankson, Executors of the said Estate. ¶

RUN away on the 27th of August last, from Brian Wilkinson of the City of Philadelphia, Ship-carver, a Negroe Man, named Charles, about 28 Years of Age: Had on when he went away, a brown Kersey Jacket, Ozenbrigs shirt and Trowsers, and Shoes; he is of a middling Size, Parrot toed, slow motioned, and can play on the Fiddle; it is supposed he has got other Clothes with him. Whoever takes up the said Negroe, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

BRIAN WILKINSON.

RUN away, on the 2d of September Instant, from the Subscriber, living in Salem, in Salem County, West New-Jersey, an Irish Servant Man, named Edward Rubie, says he was bred in the City of Cork, and that he served his Time in Philadelphia to a Ship carpenter; pretends to know something of sawing with a Whip saw; has been a Privateering, and in the Army, and says he was discharged at Cape-Breton; has a Brother living in the Highlands of York, where he taught School some Time, from whence he ran away, and came to Piles-Grove, in Salem County, where he also taught School for some Time, then ran away from his Bail, took a Horse with him, forged an Order on Capt. Cox in Philadelphia, got some Money, was advertised in the Pennsylvania Gazette, and put in York Goal, over Susquehanna, from whence he was brought and put into Salem Goal, and there became an indented Servant for three Years from February 1757: Had on when he went away a light colour'd Bearskin Jacket, two check Shirts, and Trowsers of the same, new Shoes, with large Brass Buckles, and a half worn Beaver Hat. He is a middle aged Man, about five Feet five Inches high, has short curled Hair, much Pock-marked, and can play on the Flute; it is supposed he is gone towards New-York. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant in any Goal, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

GABRIEL COPPNER.

Philadelphia, September 8, 1757.

PUrsuant to an Order of an Orphans Court, held at Newtown the 15*th Day of June*, 1757, *Notice is hereby given, that at a publick Vendue, to be held at the House of Samuel Smith, in Newtown aforesaid, on the eighth Day of October next, at Ten a Clock in the Forenoon, will be sold to the highest Bidder, a certain Lot of Ground, containing two Acres and a Quarter, with a small House thereon, situated in Newtown aforesaid; late the Estate of James Yates, deceased, by*

‖ RACHEL YATES, *Administratrix.*

New-York, July 23, 1757.

JOHN PERRY, for the Satisfaction of his Wife and Creditors, takes this Method to acquaint them, that he has shipped himself on board the Privateer Sloop Tyger, Alexander M'Dougall, Commander, belonging to this Port; and that he has left his Will and Power to Mr. Moses Sheerwood, living in Philipsborough, Westchester County, and Province of New York.

RUN away on the First of July last, from Baltimore County Free-school in Maryland, a lusty likely young Negroe Fellow, named Cy; he has lost some of his Foreteeth, and speaks good English; he, with his Comrade, another Negroe Man, were taken up in Pennsylvania, and brought to Cecil County, from whence he made his Escape. As the School suffers through Want of him, any Person that takes him up, is hereby requested to send him home as soon as possible; for which he shall receive Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, if taken in Maryland; but if taken in Pennsylvania, Four Pounds, and reasonable Charges, paid by DAVID M'CULLOUGH *Merchant in Joppa.* ¶

Albany, August 20, 1757.

RUN away from his Master, JOHN BOURK, aged about 20. He is a short stout young Man, of 5 Feet two Inches high, of a fair Complexion, and particularly bald on his Head. Had on when he went off, a Pigtail'd Wig, a sharp cock'd Hat, a blue Coat and Breeches; and was formerly Servant to Capt. Wilcox, in Philadelphia, who sold him to Mr. Johnson, Paymaster to his Majesty's Forces in North America: He was afterwards sold to Mr. Farrel, Sutler to the 35th Regiment at Albany, to whom he belongs. This is to forewarn all Persons whatsoever not to entertain him, as they will be prosecuted as the Law directs. And whoever apprehends him, or causes him to be taken, so that he may be brought to his said Master John Farrell, shall receive FIVE PISTOLES for their Trouble, and no Questions asked. ⊕

Just imported in the last Ship from London, and to be sold very cheap, by

STEPHEN CARMICK,

At his Store in Water street, the third Door above Market-street,

THE best thick ozenbrigs, tickinburgs, ravens duck, white and brown Russia and Irish Sheeting, fine ell wide Holland ditto, yard wide tandems, double sitesias, fine and coarse yard and 7 eights Irish linen, fine white princes linen, brown glazed Holland, long lawns, clear lawns in pieces and patches, fine and coarse cambricks, muslins, 9 qr. Flanders, and 7 eights English tickens, dowlas, bandanoes, Scots and Cumberland handkerchiefs, fine spotted pocket ditto, fine and coarse buckrams, calicoes and cottons, nankeens, ell wide black Persian taffeties, 7 eights, yard, and yard and 3 eights cotton and linen checks, a large assortment of coloured fustians, thicksets and jeans, black, blue, scarlet and buff coloured knit breeches, mens fine and coarse white and mixed thread stockings, pins, fine and coarse writing paper, superfine and coarse scarlet, red, blue, and drab coloured broadcloths, black, blue and scarlet everlasting, scarlet shaloons, fine Dandriff combs, crow, cloth, blue, 3 corded white and scarlet sewing silks, coloured and white threads, fine black, blue, white, pink, scarlet and cloth coloured durants and tammies, black and green camancoes, blue and pink coloured sattins, felt and castor hats, blue and dark coloured boiled camblets, powder and shot, the best mill saws, with sundry other articles. The 3 M.

Just published, and to be sold at the New-Printing-Office, *in* Market-street, (Price One Shilling)

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held with the *INDIANS* at *Harris's Ferry* and *Lancaster*, in *March*, *April* and *May*, 1757.

Imported in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, and the laſt Veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

Richard Footman, and Company,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet.

A Neat aſſortment of European goods ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which they will ſell cheap for caſh or ſhort credit.

Richard Footman intending for England in the ſhip Myrtilla, Richard Budden maſter, to ſail the middle of October next, deſires all Perſons indebted to him and company to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands to bring in their accounts. Tbc.

To be SOLD by

KEARNY *and* GILBERT,

In Water-ſtreet, near Walnut ſtreet,

SEVERAL likely Negroe Men, juſt imported. *Alſo Barbados Rum, Muſcovado Sugar, Melaſſes and Cocoa.*

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

DANIEL WILLIAMS, Baker,

Living near the corner of Second and Walnut-ſtreets, in Philadelphia,

SUperfine, fine, middling, and coarſe bolting cloths, very cheap. Millers, or others, who are not well acquainted and ſkilled in chooſing bolting cloths, may depend on being ſupplied with ſuch (and Inſtructions, if required) ſuitable for any and every part of the bolting Buſineſs.

N. B. Said Williams has had long experience in grinding and bolting as well as in bolting cloths. Tbetf.

Juſt imported in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, from London, and to be ſold cheap for ready money or ſhort credit, by

SAMUEL MORRIS, Junior,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, near Stretch's corner, the following goods, viz.

OZenbrigs, 3 qr. 7 8ths, yd. wd. yard, 3 8ths and 6 qr. cotton checks, dowlas, 3 qr. and 7 8ths wide garlix, 7-8ths beatick, princes linen, brown and white buckrams, ſingle ſileſias, piſtol and broad lawns, clouting diaper, Ruſſia linen, tandem ſileſias, long lawns, muſlins, a variety of calicoes, printed linens, 7-8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linen, Scotch handkerchiefs, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, ſilk and cotton romals, ell wd. perſians, plain and bordered bandannoes, taffeties, white and bluſh perſians, buttons and mohair, Scotch thread, 2 and 3 yard ſilk laces, ſilk cords, 4-penny and 6-penny ferrits, beſt balladine ſewing ſilk, ivory and horn combs, plain and figured ribbons, harrateens, hairbines, ſealing-wax, tammies, ſuperfine durants, ſhaloons, ſaggathies, duroys, croſs-barr'd ſtuffs, ſtarretts, florettas, poplins, calimancoes, tapes, bobbins, nonſopretties, coloured and white ſtitching thread, ſcarlet and figured gartering, worſted bindings, womens cloth cloaks, black ſhag, writing paper, ink powder, white and coloured glazed gloves and mittens, pins, knitting-needles, worſted damaſks, boiled camblets, ſilk ditto, fine and ſuperfine broadcloths, kerſies, and plains, druggets, ſcarlet and black everlaſtings, blue bays, frizes, bearſkins, ſcarlet ſergas, half-thicks, ſtriped duffils, blankets, white and red flannels, mens womens and childrens worſted hoſe, double and ſingle ſilk caps, corded demities, cotton counterpanes, cutlary and hardware, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, cloves, &c. &c. Tbetf.

Juſt imported in the Ship Carolina, Capt. Duncan, from London, and to be ſold by

EMANUEL JOSIAH,

At his ſtore at the corner of Front-ſtreet in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, at very reaſonable rates,

DIaper coverlids, bed-ſide carpets, Yorkſhire cloths, green cloths, green coating, blue mark ſwanſkin, bays, half-thicks, fearnought, ſtriped linſeys, Saliſbury cottons, German ſerge, cloth druggets, corded ditto, flannels, drab cloths, ſuperfine broadcloths, baragons, figured veture, coloured ſhag, cotton thickſats, dyed jeans, ſewing thread, yd. wd. ſtuff, tammies, damaſks, camblettees, calimancoes, ſilk Venetians, check brolios, and tobines, ſhaloons, Scotch check handkerchiefs, thread and coloured linen tapes, allopeens, perſians, ſattins, ribbons, ſolitaires, ſilk mittens, ſilk ferrits, laces, Turkey Handkerchiefs, Cyprus crewel, bindings, tapes, ſtriped cadus, linen laces, mens and boys gloves, womens gloves, ſilk and worſted breeches, diaper, Iriſh linen, broad cadus, gartering, mens knit hoſe, boys ditto, women and girls hoſe, worſted caps, ſtriped cotton hollands, cotton velvet ſhapes, duroys, buckrams, bordered handkerchiefs, minionet lawn, ſhammy leather ſkins, royal Paper, mohair, ſilk and hair twiſt, ſcarff twiſt, death-head buttons, tabby, worſted petticoats, neſts of trunks, breaſt buttons, galoons, montnorth, caps and gauſe. ‖ 10 s. Tbc. 3 M.

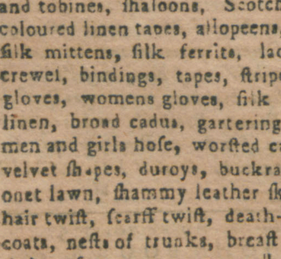
Imported in the Carolina, Capt. Duncan, and to be ſold by

JACOB HENRY,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet Wharff, and next Mr. William Henry's,

BRoadcloths, druggets, half thicks, bearſkins, frizes, ſhaloons, camblets, flowered damaſks, calimancoes, ſtarrets, florets, mohair buttons, mens and womens white and coloured gloves, an aſſortment of holland and Iriſh linens, check linens, bed ticks, taberets, coloured threads, Scotch and other ditto, paper, caſtor and felt hats, Weſton's and rappee ſnuff, verdigreaſe, 4, 8, 10, and 20 penny nails, powder, lead and ſhot, 3 qr. and 7-8ths garlix, an aſſortment of cambricks in pieces and patches, and long and other lawns, piſtol ditto, dowlas, table cloths, clouting diaper, mens and womens whips, ſheeting linen, playing cards, horn and ivory combs, womens ſhort cloaks, mohair, ſilk and hair twiſt, hat trimmings, tammies, an aſſortment of metal buttons, black velvet, black gauſe handkerchiefs, an aſſortment of ſilk ditto, ſewing ſilk, fiſh hooks, black and coloured taffeties and perſians, ozenbrigs, kerſies, plains, pins, needles, tapes, bobbins, blankets and ruggs, flannels and ſcarlet linſies, gartering, quality binding, ſilk caps, ſilk and cotton laces, linen and Scotch handkerchiefs, Pomerania linens, calicoes, an aſſortment of ribbons, buckrams, A C No 3 ſteel, an aſſortment of ſadlery and hard ware, worſted and cotton caps and ſtockings, mens and womens ſleeve and other buttons, muffatees, hinges, candleſticks, pewter ſpoons and plates, emboſſed flannels, pocket-books, ferrits, and ſundry other goods. Tbetf.

For LONDON,



The SHIP
CAROLINA,
ROBERT DUNCAN,
Commander;
Will ſail with all Expedition.

For Freight or Paſſage, apply to James Pemberton, or ſaid Commander on board at Pemberton's Wharff.

N. B. The Ship ſails well, and has extraordinary Accommodations for Paſſengers.

To be SOLD by

ROBERT MATTHEWS,

At the Sign of the Cock, in Second-ſtreet.

TEN Buſhels of choice TIMOTHY SEED, at Twenty Shillings by the Buſhel, or Eightpence a Quart. *

ON Monday, the 26th Day of September inſtant, at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon, will be expoſed to Sale, on the Premiſes, by Way of publick Vendue, three certain Lots of Ground, between Vine-ſtreet, and Saſſafras-ſtreet, and between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the City of Philadelphia. Each of the ſaid Lots containing in Breadth, Eaſt and Weſt, 16 Feet 8 Inches, and in Length, North and South, 54 Feet, and are contiguous to each other; and bounded on the South by an Alley leading from Front ſtreet to Second ſtreet aforeſaid, dividing the ſaid three Lots from Joſhua Emlen's Ground, and on the North by a certain 4 Feet Alley, leading by the Meſſuage and Ground late of Robert Rawlinſon deceaſed, into Second-ſtreet aforeſaid. The Lots are clear of Ground-rent, and the Title indiſputable. ‡

At the SCHOOL-HOUSE, *in* Second-ſtreet,

Near the Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, formerly kept by Stephen Vidal,

YOUTH of both Sexes are carefully taught to read and ſpell Engliſh correctly: Alſo to write all the different Hands now in Uſe. Where likewiſe young Gentlemen may be taught Arithmetic, Merchants Accounts, Surveying, Navigation, the Uſe of the Globes, &c. with Languages and Mathematics, ſufficient to fit them for the Sea, the College, or the Counting-houſe.

By JAMES COSGRAVE, with Aſſiſtants.

An Evening School was opened there on Monday, the Fifth Inſtant, and will be carefully attended at the uſual Hours during the enſuing Season.

RUn away from Garret Barry, of Whiteland, in Cheſter County, on Wedneſday the Seventeenth of Auguſt laſt, a Servant Man, named William German, about 18 Years of Age, ſlim made, of a ſwarthy Complexion, and has been one Trip a Privateering from York; and, in order to defraud his Maſter, he ſays he has been a Soldier, and is deſerted: Had on when he went away, a blue Broadcloth Coat, half trimmed, with a black Velvet Cape, a yelloviſh Jacket without Sleeves, either Linen, or Cotton and Linen, and Breeches of the ſame, trimmed with Gold Twiſt Buttons, and Silver Knee Buckles, new Pumps, and grey Worſted Stockings, and a new Beaver Hat. He alſo feloniouſly took ſome of his Maſter's Goods. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, and is not inliſted, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me GARRET BARRY. ¶

N. B. He was ſeen at David Howell's, in Whiteland, on Sunday, the 21ſt of Auguſt, and had with him a good pacing Horſe.

All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their Peril.

WANTED,

A GOOD Secondhand CHAISE. Enquire at the New-Printing Office.

Cheſter, Auguſt 22, 1757.

To the Overſeers of the Highways of the ſeveral Townſhips in Cheſter County.

HAVING this Day received a Letter from Sir John St. Clair, Deputy Quarter Maſter General for North-America, informing me, that the Commiſſion His Majeſty has been pleaſed to entruſt him with, obliges him to ſee that all the High Roads in this Province are kept in good Repair; that the executive Part of the Laws, in regard to making Roads, and keeping them in Repair, is totally neglected; that heavy Complaints were made to him laſt Winter, that Waggons drawn by four Horſes, tho' but half loaded, were not able to travel above 12 or 16 Miles a Day; requiring me to cauſe to be notified to all Overſeers of High Roads in this County, that with all convenient Speed they ſet about making their Roads good and paſſable; the Neglect of which in this the proper Seaſon, may occaſion His Majeſty's Troops, in marching to their Winter Quarters, to ſtop, and be quartered on the Inhabitants of thoſe Townſhips ſo neglecting, until the Roads through the ſame are made good and paſſable. I have therefore, in Compliance with the ſaid Requeſt, cauſed this publick Notice to be given, hoping a due Regard will be ſhewn thereto.

⊙ JOHN FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Goods, Rights and Credits of Benjamin McIlheney are attached, he having abſconded, and not paid his juſt Debts: Theſe are therefore to require all his Creditors to appear before me in New London the 27th of September next, at 12 a Clock, with their Bonds, Bills, and Book Accounts, that Diſtribution may be made as the Law directs. Given under my Hand this 27th of Auguſt, 1757, JOHN SCOTT. ¶

TWO PISTOLES Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in Kent County, Maryland, on the Morning of the 27th Inſtant, a Negroe Man, named Will, 27 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high: Had on and took with him, an old Felt Hat, two dark coloured Wigs, an old browniſh coloured Jacket, a Shirt and Trowſers of Tow Linen, what Shoes and Stockings, or if any, is not known. He is Country born, ſpeaks pretty fluently, and is ſuppoſed to be gone towards Talbot County Court-houſe. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo as the Subſcriber may have him again, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable Charges, paid by

Auguſt 29, 1757. JOHN DUYER. ⊕

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A PLANTATION, containing about 180 Acres of good Land, ſituated in Cheſter County, upon the Provincial Road, leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, about 19 Miles from Lancaſter, near Juſtice Miller's Mill, and Pequea Church, very ſuitable for publick Buſineſs, or a Gentleman's Country Seat, a pleaſant and healthy Situation, about 70 Acres cleared, 15 Acres of it good Meadow, well improved with good Timothy and Clover Graſs, and good Command of Water to make much more. The Land is well timbered. Alſo a Warrant and Survey for 50 Acres adjoining the above mentioned, with the third Part of the Purchaſe paid, a good Stone Houſe, a large Barn, and good Stables, a good Malt houſe, and other Out-houſes, and an Orchard of choice grafted Fruit. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the Terms of the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes. THOMAS CLARK. 8

To be SOLD,

BY publick Vendue, on the 12th Day of September next, at two a Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of the Widow Bates, near the Head of Cooper's Creek, two Tracts of Pine Land, one containing 1000, the other 100 Acres, ſituate in the Townſhip of Waterford, Glouceſter County, joining to Eſtaugh's, Borton's and Cheeſman's Land, late the Eſtate of John Pricket, attached in the Suit of Jacob Fiſher, and to be ſold by the Subſcribers (Auditors) who will give their Attendance at the Time and Place aforeſaid. †

ROBERT ZANE, JACOB SPICER, & DAVID COOPER.

To the FREEHOLDERS, *and other Electors, of the City and County of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN,

I HEARTILY thank you for the Honour done me the two laſt Years, in voting for me for Sheriff; and as I intend to ſtand a Candidate at the enſuing Election, the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt will greatly oblige, Gentlemen,

Your Friend, and humble Servant.

JAMES COULTAS.

Philadelphia, September 5, 1757.

To be DRAWN,

Mr. Humphry Avery's *Land Lottery*,

On Long-Iſland, in the Colony of New-York, according to an Act of the Legiſlature of ſaid Colony; which Lottery conſiſts of 8000 Tickets, at Thirty Shillings York Money each; 1616 of which are to be fortunate, 36 Land Prizes, and 1580 Caſh Prizes. The Drawing to commence by the Firſt of October next at fartheſt, the Tickets being chiefly ſold.

No Lottery in America has given greater Encouragement to the Adventurers, there being no Deduction from the Prizes, and only three per Cent. out of the whole, but few Blanks to a Prize, and a great many valuable Prizes.

Tickets to be had at the London Coffee-houſe, and at James Chattin's, the neweſt Printing-Office, in Philadelphia; where alſo may be ſeen the Scheme of ſaid Lottery.

The fortunate Adventurers are to receive their Money where they purchaſe their Tickets. ¶

FOUND, ſome Time in June laſt, by the Subſcriber, living in Horſham, Philadelphia County, a certain Quantity of Goods, bound up in a Budget together, and lying near to my Premiſes, ſuppoſed to have been left there by a Negroe Man who was ſeen ſtrolling not far from there leſs than Half an Hour before: The Goods are of divers Sorts, to wit, One large Sheet, with certain Letters marked on it; alſo two Silver Spoons, with certain Letters on them, likewiſe divers Pewter Plates, with ſeveral other Things of ſmall Value. The Owner or Owners applying to the Subſcriber, in Horſham, and proving their Property, and paying neceſſary Charges, may have them again.

‖ WILLIAM LUKENS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Goods, Rights and Credits, of James Galloher, is attached, he having abſconded, and not paid his juſt Debts: Theſe are therefore to require all his Creditors to appear at my Houſe, in East-Nottingham, in Cheſter County, the 5th of October next, with their Bonds, Bills and Book-Accounts, that Diſtribution may be made as the Law directs. Given under my Hand, this 6th Day Auguſt, 1757. TIMOTHY KIRK. ‡

RICHARD HUMPHREYS gives this publick Notice, That he is removed from the Houſe he formerly lived, in Strawberry-alley, to Second-ſtreet, below the Market, oppoſite to Jonathan Zane's, where he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has a large Aſſortment of Goods to diſpoſe of at reaſonable Rates. †

Auguſt 3, 1757.

FIFTY PISTOLES, Reward.

RUN away from his Bail, in Virginia, Francis Wroughton, formerly a Merchant in London; he is about 45 Years of Age, about 5 Feet and an Inch high, very corpulent, has a broad Face, ſwarthy or Sun-burnt, with a large Scar on the left Cheek, a big Noſe, thick Lips, and a black Beard; he is a very forward Gentleman, and remarkable for finding Fault with every Thing and every Body: He was taken up and confined as a Spy in Philadelphia in September laſt, and then went by the Name of Nicholas: He was afterwards ſeen at New-Caſtle buying Loaf-ſugar, and was ſuppoſed to have taken a Paſſage for the Weſt-Indies; but I have been ſince informed, by a Gentleman who was well acquainted with him, that he was lately at Snow-Hill, in Maryland, and it is ſuppoſed he is ſtill in ſome Part of the Eaſtern Shore of that Province. If any Perſon will ſecure and deliver him to me, or the Keeper of the publick Goal at Williamſburg, on before the tenth Day of October next, ſuch Perſon ſhall receive FIFTY PISTOLES on ſuch Delivery from

JOHN MERCER.

ON the tenth Day of November, 1757, at the dwelling Plantation of Cateſby Cocke, in Fairfax County, Virginia, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, for Bills of Exchange or current Money of Virginia, Maryland, or Pennſylvania, with one Year's Credit, without Intereſt, and two Years longer upon Intereſt, if deſired, ſundry valuable Tracts of Land, to the Quantity of 20,000 Acres and upwards, lying in Fairfax, and the Counties adjacent; ſome of theſe Tracts are about ſeven, and none above forty Miles from Navigation, ſeveral of them near Kittoctan Creek, cloſe by the Meeting-houſe, and convenient to Church, Court-houſe, and Merchant-mill, with Streams of Water running through them, fit for Mills, Meadowing, Farming, and Plantings. On the ſaid Tracts are many Tenements yielding Rents, and two fine Negroe Quarters; alſo the dwelling Plantation, known by the Name of Belmont, containing above 1300 Acres, upon Occoquon-bay, and Pohick creek, to be ſold altogether, in two Parcels, being 17 Miles below the Town of Alexandria, 12 from Dumfries, and 3 from Colcheſter, and in a very good Neighbourhood; the Situation is exceedingly healthy, pleaſant and profitable, having a large and beautiful Proſpect for 30 Miles down Potowmack River; a large Dwelling-houſe, with great Conveniencies of Cloſets, deep and dry Cellars, a bricked Well, cloſe to the Houſe and Garden, extreme fine Water, not quite 26 Feet deep; Orchards of the choiceſt Fruit, large Marſhes, improvable at a ſmall Expence; great Quantities of Hay are yearly mowed; the Bay of Occoquon ſemicircularly bordering this Land, and for a Mile affords the fineſt Shore imaginable for hawling a Seine, beſides the uſual Fiſhing for Pearch, Carp, Baſs, &c. here is an extraordinary Fiſhery in the Months of January, February and March, for Shad, there having been generally ſold freſh, in the Seaſon, to the Value of Sixty Pounds, beſides what have been ſalted up for Exportation, &c. This Article may be vaſtly improved, it being the only early Fiſhery in the Freſhes of Potowmack. There are few better Places in Virginia for Hunting and Fowling. The other Part of this Land lies Half a Mile upon Pohick-Creek, 2 Miles below the Ware houſe, and abounds in fine Situations, with beautiful Proſpects of Water and Land, with good Fiſhing, Hunting, and Fowling. The whole Tract abounds with fine Springs, is well wooded, and fit for a Gentleman, Merchant, or Planter; there are alſo four Tenements paying Rents. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe is deſired to apply to Mr. William Weſt, in Loudon County, on the main Road to Winchеſter, or to Cateſby Cocke, at Belmont, who will ſhew the Premiſes, and treat about them at any Time before the Day of Sale.

There will alſo, at the ſame Time and Place, be ſold between forty and fifty valuable Slaves, and a large Quantity of Stock, Tools, Implements of Huſbandry, Houſhold Furniture, Books and Pictures, with one Year's Credit, without Intereſt, giving Bond and Security as uſual: Five per Cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready Pay, and the Sale continued till all is ſold.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

September 15, 1757. NUMB. 1499.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

HANOVER, May 10.

THE following Declaration, in Form of a Maniſeſto, is juſt publiſhed, to ſet forth the King's Motives, as Elector of Hanover, for aſſembling an Army.

GEORGE R.

"HIS Majeſty, the King of Great Britain, Elector of Brunſwick-Lunenbourg, did his utmoſt to prevent the War which hath ariſen between him, as King, and the Crown of France, and to regulate in an amicable Manner the Differences which occaſioned it. His Majeſty's Endeavours for this End having proved ineffectual, he made it his Study to hinder the War from ſpreading, and the Peace of his German Dominions in particular, and that of the Empire, in general, from being involved in Diſturbances, in the Motives whereof they had no Concern.

"For theſe Reaſons, and in Conſideration of the great Probability in the Autumn of 1755, that the Crown of France, in Reſentment of thoſe Differences, meditated an Attack upon the King's German Dominions, his Majeſty, in the Beginning of the following Year, concluded a Treaty with the King of Pruſſia, the Intention whereof was to compel that Crown to drop its Deſigns, which it was natural to expect would be the Conſequence. And another War having, contrary to his Majeſty's Expectation, broke out ſoon after in the Heart of Germany, his Majeſty has carefully avoided taking any Part in it.

"It is impoſſible for the impartial World, after conſidering his Britannick Majeſty's Conduct on this Occaſion, which manifeſtly tended only to the aforeſaid Ends, not to ſee the Injuſtice of the Motives and Pretexts which the Court of France would alledge to juſtify their Invaſion of the Electoral Territories of Brunſwick, which are under the Protection of the Empire.

"If they build their Pretext on the War that has broke out between England and France, it is evident that this War, both in its Riſe and Object, are entirely foreign to his Majeſty, as Elector, and to his German Territories.

"As to the ſecond War, namely that which hath been lighted up in Germany, the Crown of France, as Guarantee of the Peace of Weſtphalia, hath not, on one Hand, the leaſt Pretext to act againſt the aforeſaid States, whilſt they cannot convict his Majeſty of any Contravention of the ſaid Peace; and on the other Hand, France cannot, as the Ally and Auxiliary of the Empreſs Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, act againſt a Member of the Empire, who is not at War, nor hath the leaſt Difference with her Imperial and Royal Majeſty.

"Whereas, nevertheleſs, a numerous French Army hath entered the Empire by Weſtphalia, which, after putting a Garriſon in the Imperial City of Cologn, is advancing towards the Electoral Dominions of Brunſwick, hath already penetrated into the Biſhoprick of Munſter, and there exacted Contributions; by which their Views and Deſigns againſt the ſaid Electoral Dominions of Brunſwick are clearly manifeſted; his Britannick Majeſty, as Elector of Brunſwick-Lunenbourg, ſees himſelf unwillingly reduced to the indiſpenſable Neceſſity of aſſembling an Army, and ordering it to march, in order to divert, with the Aſſiſtance of the Moſt High, all Violence, Injuſtice, and Uſurpation from his own Dominions and thoſe of his Neighbours.

"In order to prevent any Perſon from being deceived by a groundleſs Suſpicion, his Majeſty would not omit this Opportunity of declaring, in the Face of the whole Empire, 'That he is very far from deſigning to act offenſively againſt any of his Co-Eſtates in the Empire, nor even againſt the Crown of France: And that by the Armament and March of his Forces, to which Step he has been forced, he ſeeks only to divert, as has been ſaid, with the divine Bleſſing, all Invaſion, Violence, and Hoſtility; and do in that Event, as a principal Member of the Empire, what is juſt in the Sight of God and Man, and what he owes to the Safety of the Country which God hath entruſted to him.

"He reſts aſſured that no Perſon will miſconſtrue or miſinterpret the Juſtice of this Self-Defence to which he is forced; in particular, he truſts to the amicable Confidence of his Co-Eſtates in the Empire, that they will not counteract his Views, which are favourable to themſelves, and tend to remove War and its Calamities from their Frontiers; but that they will rather concur with and promote them; that, knowing that his Majeſty's Forces will obſerve the moſt vigorous Diſcipline, they will in Return give them Proofs of their Good-will, particularly by ſupplying them, for ready Money, with what Proviſions and Forage they may ſtand in Need of: And in fine, that they will not furniſh to the adverſe Party the ſmalleſt Thing that may be prejudicial to his Dominions, or to their own. Hanover, April 23, 1757."

Ratiſbon, May 14. On the 20th ult. the Baron Mackau, the French Miniſter, preſented to the Dyet the following Declaration (which bore Date March 20, 1757) on Occaſion of ſending an armed Force into the Empire.

"The ſame Zeal which induced the King in 1748, to concur in reſtoring the public Tranquillity, made him wiſh that this Tranquility might be ſolid and laſting: And it is notorious that his Majeſty hath done every Thing in his Power to prevent the Calamities of a new War; but ſeeing himſelf forced at length to take up Arms to repel the unjuſt Aggreſſion of the King of England, he hath uſed his utmoſt Endeavours to hinder the Flames of War from ſpreading to Europe, and eſpecially to the Empire.

"It is therefore with the moſt ſenſible Regret that he has ſeen Hoſtilities begun in Germany, in Violation of the Germanic Laws and Conſtitutions, and to the great Prejudice of very conſiderable States of the Empire. The Prevention of this War did not depend upon his Majeſty. The King of Pruſſia paid no Regard to his friendly Repreſentations, nor to the Notice he gave him of the defenſive Engagements he had juſt entered into with the Empreſs-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia. The War was kindled in Germany by his Pruſſian Majeſty's Invaſion of Saxony, in order to attack the Kingdom of Bohemia.

"In theſe Circumſtances, thoſe States who were either oppreſſed, or attacked, or threatened by that Prince, demanded the Succours which the King was bound to furniſh, both as an Ally of the Empire, and a Guarantee of the Treaties of Weſtphalia, and by Virtue of his private and purely defenſive Alliances. The Neceſſity of ſupporting the War in which his Majeſty is perſonally concerned, hath weakened in his Breaſt, neither his Fidelity, nor his other Engagements, nor his Zeal for the Safety and Quiet of the Germanic Body. Accordingly the King, after previous Requiſitions were made, both in his Name, and in thoſe of the Emperor and the Empreſs-Queen, hath marched his Troops into Germany, there to concur with all the States who are animated with the ſame Zeal, and in particular with the King of Sweden, as a Co-Guarantee of the Peace of Weſtphalia, in maintaining the Obſervance of the publick Peace, and the Treaties of Weſtphalia, and eſpecially the Liberty of the three Religions eſtabliſhed in the Empire; in procuring to thoſe Allies of his Majeſty who are unjuſtly oppreſſed or attacked, a proper Satisfaction, and in fine, in re-eſtabliſhing Order and Tranquility in Germany upon equitable and ſolid Foundations.

"Such pure Intentions will doubtleſs lead the deficient Members of the Germanic Body to place in them that Confidence which they deſerve; and will diſſipate the Illuſion of thoſe chimerical Fears that are employed to ſeduce ſome Proteſtant States of the Empire. The Treaty of Verſailles, of the firſt of May laſt Year, inſtead of alarming any of thoſe Powers, ought, on the contrary, to be a new Ground of Security to them, conſidering the Attention of the contracting Parties therein to renew, and expreſly confirm the Treaties of Weſtphalia, which are the ſtrongeſt Rampart of the German Liberties.

"The King hath hitherto been wholly employed in preventing the War in the Empire before it was lighted up, and in retarding its Progreſs ſince, and thereby procuring, in the ſpeedieſt Manner, the Reſtoration of Peace. It is with this Deſign that his Majeſty hath made Conventions and Declarations of Neutrality both with the Empreſs Queen and the States-General of the United Provinces; and moreover, being more affected with the Calamities of the Empire, than with the Deſire of a juſt Revenge, he has conſented that the Empreſs-Queen ſhould make an Offer of a like Convention, in his Name, for the Dominions which the King of England poſſeſſes in Germany, his Majeſty being deſirous that this Prince ſhould enter into the ſame Views with him for the Welfare of the Empire.

"In the mean time, the King repeats to all the Princes of the Germanic Body the Aſſurances he has already given them, that the Alliance which happily ſubſiſts between him and the Empreſs-Queen contains no direct or indirect Stipulation againſt the Rights of the Empire, and eſpecially againſt the Proteſtant Religion: That the ſole Object of the Treaty of Verſailles, of May 1, 1756, is the Support of the Tranquility of Europe in general, and of Germany in particular: That the King will always keep in Mind the Concern he ought to take in the Glory and Proſperity of the Germanic Body, both as an actual Friend and Ally of the Empire, and as a Guarantee of its Laws and Conſtitutions, by Virtue of the Treaties of Weſtphalia: That it is with this View that his Majeſty, agreeable to the Deſires of the principal States which compoſe it, marches an Army into Germany, to concur with thoſe States in maintaining their Laws and Liberties, in procuring an adequate Satisfaction to thoſe to whom it is due, and putting a ſpeedy End to the Calamities of an inteſtine War.

"His Majeſty declares, at the ſame time, in the moſt expreſs and ſolemn Manner, that he doth not pretend to make any Conqueſt on the Territory of the Empire: That his Troops will obſerve the moſt exact Diſcipline in it; and that as ſoon as Peace is reſtored, they ſhall be immediately recalled.

"The King hopes that the Germanic Body will do Juſtice to the Purity of the Motives by which his Majeſty's Reſolutions are determined; and that the Electors, Princes, and States will in Concert ſecond his upright Intentions, which are ſo agreeable to the general Welfare of the Empire.

DE MACKAU."

LONDON.

June 7. An Extract from a Letter received by the India Ships arrived in Ireland, containing a particular Account of the unfortunate Affair at Bengal.

"The latter End of May, 1756, our late Nabob died, and the preſent Nabob was eſtabliſhed; who immediately inveſted Coſſimbuzar, without any other Pretence (as he ſaid) than that he had received many Inſults from Governor Drake. Finding our Gentlemen determined not to give up the Factory without making an Oppoſition, he propoſed a Truce, and inveigled Mr. Watts, our Chief, to his Tent, under Pretence of accommodating Matters. When he got him to his Tent, he made him ſign a Paper, acknowledging himſelf indebted to the Nabob in a large Sum of Money; and then ordered him to ſend for Meſſ. Collet and Batſon, two of the Council. As ſoon as they came to the Nabob's Tent, he ſecured Mr. Batſon, and ſent Mr. Collet back to prevail on our People to ſurrender the Factory, with the Guns, Ammunition, &c. at Diſcretion, keeping Mr. Watts as Hoſtage for the Performance of it.

"On the 4th of June the Factory of Coſſimbuzar was ſurrendered, notwithſtanding it was warmly oppoſed by many of the Gentlemen.

"As ſoon as he had performed this Exploit, he immediately marched with all his Forces, conſiſting of 70,000 Horſe and Foot to Calcutta, threatening to drive all the Engliſh out of the Country. On the 15th, he began the Siege by attacking one of the Redoubts at the Entrance of the Town, but was repulſed with a great Slaughter of his Men. The next Day he made an Attack on our advanced Poſts at the Goal and Court-Houſe, which kept a conſtant Fire on his Troops, by which many of them were killed.

"Notwithſtanding this Oppoſition another Attack was made on the 18th, when thoſe Poſts were abandoned by our Troops, which gave the Nabob's Forces an Entrance into the Town, and obliged us to retreat to the Fort.

"A Council of War being called to conſider of the State of Affairs, the Captain of the Train acquainted the Council, that there was not Ammunition in the Fort for three Days; on which the Women were ſent on board the Shipping lying before the Fort. The Governor and ſome of the principal Officers likewiſe got on board the Ships, and went away, leaving the People in the Fort without a Poſſibility of ſecuring a Retreat.

"The whole Number left in the Fort being 250 effective Men, we held out till the 20th in the Evening, when the Ammunition being near ſpent, a Flag of Truce was hung out. During the Parley from the Walls, the Back Gate was betrayed by the Dutch Guard, and we were obliged to ſurrender at Diſcretion. That ſame Night 170 of us were crammed into a Hole not large enough for 50 of us to breathe in; the Effect of it was, that only 16 were alive the next Morning. Four of us were ſent to the Nabob's Camp, and put into Irons; but what became of the other 12 that eſcaped Hell in Miniature, I have not been able to learn."

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, May 16.

'The Ambuſcade Man of War has taken ſix more Veſſels from the Levant, which for the preſent are lodged at Malta and Meſſina, and are daily expected here for a Market. She has alſo carried into Tunis a French Prize, which was ſold for 12,000 l. Sterling to the Daniſh Conſul; when brought here, ſhe will ſell for one Third more Money.'

Extract of a Letter from Amſterdam, May 31.

'His Pruſſian Majeſty has threatened to lay the Eſtates of the Margrave of Anſpach under Contribution, if that Prince don't, in the Space of one Month, diſcharge a Debt of Three Hundred Thouſand German Crowns, which he owes to the King.

'The Landgrave of Heſſe, the Houſe of Saxe-Gotha, and the Houſe of Brunſwic are invariably attached to the King of Pruſſia. The Sovereigns of thoſe Houſes have declared to his Majeſty, and to the King of Great Britain, that they will oppoſe with their whole Force all Attempts which the French may make on that Side. The Army of Obſervation receives daily Reinforcements: And it is expected, that the Campaign will ſoon be opened in theſe Parts, where the French have as yet done nothing of Importance.

'Advices from the North by the laſt Mail run in a warlike Strain. The Daniſh Squadron ſailed the the 16th to the Sound, to join that of Sweden, which put to Sea from Carliſcroon the 10th, being victualled for ſix Months. On the other Hand, according to Letters from Peterſburgh of the 7th of May, the Ruſſian Fleet was alſo on the Point of ſailing from Cronſtadt.'

A Daniſh Sloop, bound for Dunkirk, with 176 Hogſheads of Sugar, is brought into the Downs by the Etna Frigate.

Letters from Franckfort ſay, that Count Brown ſent a Trumpet to the King of Pruſſia to aſk Leave to go out of Prague, in order to have the Wound he received in the Battle properly taken Care of; which his Pruſſian Majeſty did not think fit to grant.

Letters from Paris adviſe, that the French Court purpoſe to have a Fleet in the Channel this Summer, of 25 Ships of the Line, beſides Frigates, and other armed Veſſels.

Seven Colliers, Names unknown, from Newcaſtle, are carried into Oſtend, by a Privateer of 12 Guns.

Yeſterday the Lords of the Admiralty put the Royal William, at Portſmouth, into Commiſſion, on board of which Admiral Moſtyn is to hoiſt his Flag, and appointed Whittewronge Taylor, Eſq; Captain.

Some Letters by the laſt Mail adviſe, that the Differences between Prince Charles of Lorrain and General Brown are riſen to ſuch a Heighth, that the latter has deſired to reſign his Commiſſion.

The French Privateers lately taken are half mann'd with Dutch, Danes, Swedes, and Spaniards, who, as ſoon as they are brought to England, to ſave themſelves from a Priſon, enter on board our Men of War.

Some People juſt come on Shore from the Duc d'Aquitaine, the Eagle's Prize, report, that the Officers have found 37 Cheſts of Money, and are in Hopes that ſhe is of more Value than ſhe was at her firſt Arrival at Liſbon.

We hear, that when the Hawke, Wilſon, had unloaded at Smyrna, ſhe went on a Cruize for a Month, and has taken eight Prizes.

A French

A French Polacco was drove aſhore near Salonica by the Lilly, Roſs, a Letter-of-Marque, from Dundee for Alexandria, out of which they took to the Value of 20,000 Dollars.

Laſt Saturday Night the Earl of Leiceſter Packet, Captain Morris, arrived at New-York, in 33 Days from Falmouth; by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, July 5.

Yeſterday the King went to the Houſe, and made the following moſt gracious Speech, viz.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AFTER ſo long and diligent Attendance upon publick Buſineſs, it is Time that I ſhould give you ſome Receſs. But I cannot put an End to the Seſſion, without expreſſing My entire Satisfaction in the many Proofs I have received of your Zeal and Affection for My Perſon and Government, and of your unfeigned Concern for My Honour and real Support.

The Succour and Preſervation of My Dominions in America have been My conſtant Care. And, next to the Security of My Kingdoms, they ſhall continue to be My great and principal Object. And I have taken ſuch Meaſures, as, I truſt, by the Bleſſing of God, may effectually diſappoint the Deſigns of My Enemies in thoſe Parts.

I have had no other View, but to vindicate the juſt Rights of My Crown and Subjects from the moſt injurious Encroachments; to preſerve Tranquility, as far as the Circumſtances of Things might admit; and to prevent our true Friends, and the Liberties of Europe, from being oppreſſed or endangered by any unprovoked and unnatural Conjunction.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I thank you for the large Supplies which you have ſo chearfully and unanimouſly given Me. It affords Me great Pleaſure, that the frugal Uſe made of the Confidence repoſed in Me the laſt Year, has been an Inducement to you to renew the ſame; and you may be aſſured, that it ſhall be applied only to the Purpoſes for which it was intended.

I ſhall be particularly attentive to reduce all unneceſſary Expences, in order the better to provide for the great and requiſite Service of the War.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to deſire of you, but what is equally eſſential to your own Intereſt, and to My Service. Let it be your conſtant Endeavour to promote Harmony and good Agreement amongſt My faithful Subjects; that by our Union at Home, we may be the better able to repel and fruſtrate Abroad the dangerous Deſigns of the Enemies of My Crown.

Bruſſels, June 27. Major de Tonnois, Chamberlain to Prince Charles of Lorrain, having left Prague the 21ſt Inſtant, arrived here Yeſterday at Noon, with Advice of a ſignal Victory gained the 18th, by her Imperial Majeſty's Troops, commanded by Marſhal Daun, over thoſe of the Enemy, commanded by the King of Pruſſia in Perſon; and this Morning a Courier arrived at Vienna, preceded by twelve Poſtillions, with a further Account. The Battle was fought at Chotzemitz, in the Circle of Kaurtzim; it began at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon, and laſted till Eight at Night. The Enemy returned ſeven Times to the Charge, but were always repulſed with the greateſt Valour. Both Officers and private Men behaved with unparallelled Bravery; and our Artillery performed Wonders! Generals Stampach, Sincere, Wied, Nicolas, and Eſterhaſi, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves. The Enemy left 10,000 killed and wounded upon the Field of Battle. We took a great Number of Priſoners, among whom are the Generals Dreſkow and Pannowitz; and we have likewiſe taken a great Part of their Artillery, Standards, and other Trophies. Marſhal Daun, to whom we owe the greateſt Commendations, received two ſlight Wounds, and had a Horſe wounded under him. Generals Serbelloni and Lobkowitz are likewiſe ſlightly wounded, and our Loſs amounts to between 4 and 5000 Men. This is the Subſtance of the Account which the Marſhal haſtily ſent to their Imperial Majeſties. General Vettes, who brought this News to Vienna, left the Army three Hours after the Engagement, and the Account he gives by Word of Mouth, is, that it was a deſperate One on the Side of the Enemy; that after the Firing on both Sides had been over for a conſiderable Time, the King of Pruſſia fell upon the Angle of the Right Wing of our Army, with all the Cavalry that he could get together, obliging them to climb up a high Hill for that Purpoſe, but that they were tumbled down from the Top to the Bottom by our Grenadiers. At Mr. de Vettes's Departure, we had taken 23 Standards or Colours, beſides a great Number of Cannon of all Sizes. Prince Maurice de Deſſau is ſaid to be killed. Of all the Circumſtances, one of the moſt memorable is, that the Rout of the Enemy's Army was ſo great, that Part of it fled towards Collin, and the reſt towards Bohmiſchbrod, thus making two ſeparate Bodies. The King of Pruſſia muſt have left all his Baggage at Kaurtzim, and it was ſuppoſed that General Beck was gone that Way to endeavour to carry it off. M. de Vettes could not come at the Knowledge of all that paſſed, having ſet out immediately after the Action.

In order to render this Victory the more complete, Prince Charles of Lorrain attacked the 20th Inſtant a Body of 18 or 20,000 Pruſſians, that were encamped upon the Weiſſenberg, under the Command of General Keith, forced all the Lines and Entrenchments of the Enemy, routed them, and obliged them to take Flight with the greateſt Precipitation, and with the Loſs of 2000 killed, ſeveral Cannon, and a great Number of Pontoons. Her Majeſty's Troops, upon both theſe Occaſions, performed Prodigies of Wonder.

If we are under Obligations to Marſhal Daun for reſcuing Prague from a furious Bombardment, which ſhocks Humanity, we are alſo infinitely obliged to his Royal Highneſs Prince Charles, for maintaining, in the moſt glorious Manner, a Place not only bad in itſelf, but deſtitute of every Thing neceſſary for the Subſiſtance of the Troops that were ſhut up there, Bread excepted, which happily did not yet fall ſhort: It was this reſolute Behaviour of Prince Charles that gave Time for Marſhal Daun to receive the Reinforcements that were deſigned for him, and enabled him to face the Pruſſian Army, which he has totally defeated.

July 22. By Letters from Prague, dated the 13th Inſtant, we hear that the heavy Baggages of our Army were ordered to retire four Leagues, and that the King of Pruſſia had received a Reinforcement drawn from all the Garriſons, ſo that we expect an Action daily.

Berlin, July 16. The Journal of the Campaign in Bohemia is publiſhed here, in which the Army is ſaid to have loſt in the Battle of the Eighteenth of June about ſeven or eight Thouſand Men, and ſome Pieces of Cannon, which could not be brought off on Account of the Carriages being broken, a great Number of Horſes killed, the exceſſive Heat of the Weather, and the Eminences they had to go over. Marſhal Keith had 200 Men killed, and 400 wounded, and loſt two Pieces of Cannon, 4 Pounders.

Vienna, June 29. A circumſtantial Relation of that bloody Affair is juſt publiſhed here; whereby it appears that the Pruſſians have loſt 20,000 Men at leaſt; 6500 of their Dead were buried in the Field of Battle; and we have 7000 Priſoners (wounded included) among whom are Lieutenant-General Treſkow, Major-General Pennewitz, and 120 other Officers of inferior Rank. We have taken 22 Flags, 45 Pieces of Cannon, a Number of Carriages for Artillery, and ſeveral Ammunition Waggons. Upwards of 3000 Deſerters came into our Army immediately after the Battle, and very conſiderable Numbers took other Routs. Never was the Management of Artillery better executed than ours in this Action. By a Liſt annexed to this Relation, our Loſs ſtands thus:

	Killed.	Wounded.
Infantry, - - -	795	3554
Belonging to Artillery,	24	62
Cavalry, - -	163	825
Total,	982	4441
Horſes, - -	414	748

Berlin, June 25. The Court has juſt received the following Account of an Engagement which happened the 18th near Collin, and of what has paſſed in Bohemia ſince.

The King marched the 13th from the Camp at Prague, with ſeveral Battalions and Squadrons, and joined the Corps under the Command of Prince Bevern, who quitted his Camp of Neuhoff, and met his Majeſty at Kaurtzim. After this Junction the King advanced towards Marſhal Daun, who was arrived in the Neighbourhood of Collin, reinforced by all the Auſtrian Troops which were in Moravia, and a large Train of Artillery from Olmutz. The Enemy's Army was ranged in order of Battle in three Lines, upon a very high Hill, defended by a great Number of Pieces of Artillery; the Ways up were very narrow, which rendered the Approach difficult. The King, notwithſtanding the advantageous Situation of the Enemy, attacked them about Half an Hour after Two in the Afternoon. His Majeſty's Army took two Batteries and two Villages, defended by Infantry, but could not force the third, by Reaſon of the terrible Fire from the Artillery which protected it. We twice repulſed the Enemy on the Right; but the King not thinking proper to continue the Action any longer, withdrew with his Army towards the Elbe, retreating in perfect good Order. His Majeſty, in order to keep his Forces together in Bohemia, has raiſed the Blockade of Prague.

Dreſden, June 24. By the Advices arrived here this Day, we are informed, with Certainty, of the Action which happened in Bohemia the 18th; and, that after a vigorous Sally by the Garriſon of Prague, Marſhal Keith decamped from before that Place on the 20th, where Te Deum was ſung on the 22d. We hear that the Army of Marſhal Daun is approaching towards Saxony.

Extract of a Letter from Prague, June 21.

" At length (thank Heaven for all Things) we are delivered from the Pruſſians, but heartily wiſh that Prince Charles's Army had never taken Shelter within our Walls. On a moderate Computation, near Half the City is deſtroyed, and Abundance of Lives have been loſt, as well by Scantineſs of Proviſions, as by the Bombardment. It is but a Fortnight ſince the Garriſon, wanting to get rid of uſeleſs Mouths, turned out above 12,000 of the Inhabitants; but the Pruſſians drove them back into the City: And had not Marſhal Daun gained a Victory, by the King of Pruſſia's firſt being deceived by falſe Intelligence, artfully thrown in his Way, and afterwards by his relying too much on the Bravery of his Troops, this Place muſt have ſurrendered by this Time. This good Turn of Fortune has ſaved the Empreſs Queen's Army here, but we are ruined amongſt them all. The Buſineſs now is, to provide this Army with Neceſſaries for taking the Field."

Hague, July 1. According to Accounts received laſt Night directly from Bohemia, the Advantage the Auſtrians had gained over the Pruſſians in the laſt Action is nothing near ſo conſiderable as was repreſented at firſt, and his Pruſſian Majeſty ſeemed reſolved to maintain his Ground in Bohemia. The Auſtrians now own, that the Pruſſians collected themſelves in good Order, at a very ſmall Diſtance from the Field of Battle, in Sight of M. Daun's Army, and afterwards retired in perfect good Order, the latter not being in a Condition to make any Uſe of the Advantage they had gained.

The King of Pruſſia having left the Prince of Bevern at Nimbourg, to which Place the Army had retreated after the Action, ſet out directly for the Camp before Prague, where he arrived the ſame Night, and immediately made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for raiſing the Siege: His heavy Artillery was drawn off the 19th of June at Night; and the Prince of Pruſſia marched at the ſame Time with his Corps, which encamped on the Side of the Ziſca-Berg, to Nimbourg. Marſhal Keith marched off on the 20th at Night; and Prince Charles of Lorrain was ignorant of the Whole, till he ſaw Marſhal Keith moving off, when he ſallied out to attack his Rear, which he could never break; and they now do not pretend to have killed 200 of the Pruſſians, nor to have taken one Piece of Cannon.

As to the Cannon taken at the Battle, they reduce it to one 24 Pounder, one 16, and a few Field Pieces.

By our laſt Advices from the Frontiers, the French do not ſeem diſpoſed to paſs the Weſer. They are ſending a Body of Troops behind them to Eaſt-Frieſland.

Hague, July 5. According to our laſt Advices from Bohemia, the King of Pruſſia has maintained his Poſt at Brandeis and Nimbourg upon the Elbe.

Our lateſt Accounts from the Weſer are of the 30th of June, at which Time his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland had made ſome Alteration in his Diſpoſition, by reinforcing the Corps under Lieut. General Sporken towards Hamelen: The Navigation of that River was ſtill free from that Place down to Minden, and his Britannick Majeſty's Army well provided, and in perfect Order. The French had not then paſſed the Weſer.

Amſterdam, July 25. By Letters from Marſhal d'Etree's Army we learn, That this General has given Notice that he will hang up all Peaſants that ſhall be taken in Arms againſt his Troops.

There are three Billets of the King of Pruſſia, which deſerve to be preſerved. They do him Honour. The firſt he wrote to Field Marſhal Schwerin after the Battle of Lowoſitz, in theſe Words:

' The Auſtrians are more full of Wiles than hereto-
' fore; and take my Word for it, that under ſuch a Ge-
' neral as they have at preſent, it will coſt an infinite
' Number of Men to beat them, unleſs we bring a great
' many Cannon againſt them.'

The ſecond was wrote by that Prince immediately after his Defeat on the 18th of June.

' I have no Reaſon to complain, ſays his Majeſty, of
' the Bravery of my Troops, or the Experience of my
' Officers. I alone was in Fault, and I hope to repair it.'

In the third, which was wrote from the Camp at Leitmeritz, he ſays,

' I am aſſembling my Forces, and wait for the Enemy;
' but to judge from their Diſpoſitions, I muſt probably go
' and attack them.'

According to ſome Accounts from Bohemia (which are ſaid to be tranſmitted thither from the Duke of Cumberland's Camp) we may ſoon expect the News of another Battle between the Pruſſians and Auſtrians. The King of Pruſſia, they ſay, had collected all his Forces in the Neighbourhood of Nimbourg, ſince the Battle, and was reſolved to have a new Trial of Skill with his Enemies, who gained their laſt Advantage only by Superiority of Numbers, and the Hills on which they were drawn up; Circumſtances which have no way diſpirited his Troops.

LONDON,

July 6. The Emperor's Miniſter is ſet out on his Return to Vienna-------A Ship from Carolina, for Topſham, is taken------The three Eaſt-India Ships from Ireland, are arrived in the Downs.

July 7. They write from Hanover, that Marſhal d'Etrees lately ſent an Officer to the Duke of Cumberland, to demand a free Paſſage through that Electorate; at the ſame Time giving his Word and Honour, that no Damage ſhould be done to any of the electoral Dominions, and that the French Army ſhould obſerve the moſt exact Diſcipline as they paſſed through; but that in caſe of Refuſal he would immediately make his Way Sword in Hand. To which his Royal Highneſs made Anſwer, That ſuch a Demand was diametrically contrary to the Views which induced him to accept of the Command conferred upon him by his Royal Father; ſo that a Battle is expected very ſoon.

July 9. The Government have contracted for more Tranſports, and Camps are forming in different Parts of the Kingdom.

July 10. The York Man of War has taken two St. Domingo Ships, and a French Privateer. The Fleet from Leghorn is arrived.

July 12. A Letter received in Town ſays, That about a Fortnight ſince, Admiral Boſcawen was ſeen off Cape-Clear, with nine Ships of the Line, ſteering towards North-America, where he is deſtined, notwithſtanding it was reported, at the Time of the Admiral's ſailing from hence, he was going to cruize in the Bay of Biſcay.

July 18. A Body of Auſtrian Troops has entered Sileſia and advanced as far as Landeſhut and Schmeideberg, and their commanding Officer has ſent a Meſſage to the Magiſtrates of Hirchfeld to demand Contributions.

The following is an abſtract of a Letter from Gen. Clieve, Chief Commander of the Land Forces in the late Expedition to Bengall.

" I have now the Pleaſure to inform you, that Succeſs hath attended our Army hitherto by Sea and Land. Calcutta is retaken and fortified, and the ſecond City in this Province is taken by Storm and plundered.

" We are encamped with our little Army, and the Nabob at the Head of 40,000 Men is upon the March to give us Battle. I am in hopes every Thing will be concluded to the Company's Advantage, tho' not in ſo glorious a Manner as I could wiſh."

July 30. By a private Letter from Warſaw, dated June 18, we learn that the Ruſſian Army is in full March towards the Frontiers of Pruſſia, in three Diviſions. The firſt, which moves in two Columns, is under the Command of Field Marſhal Apraxin; the ſecond, under General Lapuchin; and the third under General Lieven. If we may give entire Credit to this Letter, the greateſt Part of this numerous Army is compoſed of raw Soldiers, many of them Boys, ill cloathed, and wretchedly provided.

This Morning the Cartel has hoiſted her Flag of Truce, in order for ſailing with Exchange of Priſoners to Sherburgh as before.

St. JOHN's, in Antigua, Auguſt 6.

Yeſterday there was a Privateer Schooner ſent into Engliſh Harbour by Captain Leſlie, Commander of the Briſtol Man of War, of 50 Guns. On Wedneſday a Barbados Privateer, Capt. Clifford, brought in here a French Privateer Sloop; and this Morning came in a Dutch Sloop, laden with Cordage and Ammunition, taken by the Privateer Tartar, Capt. M'Lane, of this Iſland; all her Hands are French; the Privateer was left in Chace of another Veſſel.

Auguſt 13.

On Thurſday Night laſt arrived here (to the great Relief of the whole Iſland) the Snow Muggy, Capt. Alliſon, from Philadelphia, loaded with bread and flour. About five o'Clock on Wedneſday Morning, he ſaw a large Ship in full Chace of him, when he immediately crowded all the Sail poſſible: but ſome hours after obſerving two Sloops coming from the Southward, and imagining there was much more danger to be apprehended from them, than from the Ship, he lay to for her: ſhe very fortunately proved to be the Briſtol man of war, of 50 Guns, commanded by Capt. LESLIE: who took the Snow under his Convoy, and ſaw her ſafe into St. John's road on Thurſday Evening---Capt. LESLIE never once attempted to chaſe the Privateers for fear of of loſing the Snow, well knowing of what ineſtimable Value her Cargo was in this preſent ſcarcity of Proviſions: to prevent her ſeparating from him in the Night by bad Weather, he lent her a Hawſer, and took her in Tow, he alſo attempted to put ſome Marines on board, who in caſe of an attack would have been of great ſervice, but was prevented by a heavy ſquall coming on: This behaviour of Capt. LESLIE is the fulleſt proof of his Duty to his Country, and his diſintereſted generoſity, in preferring the welfare of a COMMUNITY to his own PRIVATE intereſt.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Robert Scott, at St. Kitts, dated Auguſt the 11th, to his Correſpondent in Antigua.

" I had the misfortune of being taken the 26th ult. in ſight of Antigua, by two French Frigates of 34 and 32

Guns, and carried into Martinico; I was bound to Jamaica in the Ship Prince of Wales, William Lewis Commander, a Letter of Marque, 18 ſix pounders, 2 four pounders, and 80 men; the day before we were taken, we engaged two French Privateers, and, and obliged them to ſheer off, and at the time of our being taken we were engaging a French Privateer of 12 Guns and 120 men.

Auguſt 16. This Morning arrived here the Sloop Charming Polly, Capt. Codwiſe, in 27 days from New-York.---He was chaced in the Lat. of St. Martins by 15 Veſſels, but being a prime Sailer luckily eſcaped them all.

BASSETTERRE, in St. Chriſtophers, Auguſt 10.

Yeſterday morning arrived a French flag of Truce from Martinico, with Engliſh priſoners.

The large ſhip lately carried in there was the Prince of Wales, Capt. William Lewis, a letter of marque of 20 guns, bound from Briſtol for Jamaica. She was taken on the 26th ult. to the windward of Antigua, by two frigates; after having beat off three privateers, viz. one the day ſhe was taken, and two the day before.

Auguſt 20. The following Maſters of Veſſels came to Nevis on Wedneſday laſt in a Boat from Grand Terre, Capt. Mills, of the Sloop Neptune, from Barbados for Piſcataqua; Capt. Connor, of the St. George, a Ship from Newbury for Antigua; Capt. Billings, of a Sloop from New-London; and Capt. Warner, of a Sloop from New-London for Antigua. The three firſt were taken on the 12th and 14th Inſt. by a Privateer Sloop of 8 Carriage Guns, Capt. L'Eſpinette. The other was taken by a large Pettiauger. They ſpoke with a Sloop from Rhode-Iſland, which had alſo been taken.

BOSTON, *September* 5.

Friday laſt the Province Ship King George, Capt. Hallowell, returned here from a Cruize:----He informs us, that on Friday the 19th ult. he chas'd a French Privateer Schooner, of 8 Guns, with a white Bottom, brown Quarters, and Gaff top-ſails, off Bank Quero; but Night Coming on, a thick Fog ariſing, and he becalm'd, the Privateer row'd off, otherwiſe he makes no doubt of his taking her:---That the Fiſhermen acquainted him, that on the 12th ult. two 36 Gun French Frigates were ſeen ſteering to cut off the Fiſhery.

Captain Bryant arrived here Yeſterday in 18 Days from Montſerrat; he ſays there was no Account of the Hertford Privateer's being taken there; but informs, That Captain Flower of Philadelphia arrived there in 24 Hours from Martinico, and was on board him juſt before he ſailed, and informed, that as he was coming out, he met two Frigates with a Prize Ship bound in, who told him that ſhe was a Letter of Marque of 24 Guns, and 60 Men, bound from Briſtol to the Weſt-Indies.

We have Advice from Nantucket, That Capt. Nathaniel Woodbury of that Place, being bound on a Whaling Voyage, was taken about the Middle of laſt Month, 25 Leagues to the Eaſtward of the Grand Bank, by a French Privateer ſloop, called the Revenge; of 10 Carriage Guns, and 70 Men.----That when he came on board, he found one Capt. Rowliſon, who was bound in a Snow from Philadelphia to Liverpool, laden with Bread, Flour and Wheat, taken alſo by ſaid Privateer, the Beginning of laſt Month, and ſent to Louisbourg.---Capt. Woodbury having no Oil on board, they gave him his Sloop again; and told him there was another French Privateer, a Schooner, cruizing about 20 Leagues to the Southward of him, which they would have him ſteer clear of;---upon which, he made the beſt of his Way to Nantucket, and arrived there laſt Thurſday 7 night.

Capt. Lord, who arrived here on Friday laſt in 8 Days from Halifax, informs, that, as he came out of that Harbour, he met 6 Ships and a Brig, from Cork, having a Regiment of Highlanders on board.

NEW-YORK, September 12.

By ſeveral Letters that came in the Packet, to Gentlemen in this City, from their Correſpondents in London, we have Advice, That a grand Alliance is agreed upon between the Courts of Spain and England; and that they intend to act in Conjunction in ſome very grand Enterpriſe, for which Purpoſe large Proviſion was making in the Ports of both Kingdoms; that the Populace of the Orange Party in Holland, being jealous of the growing Power of France, were inclinable to take up Arms in Favour of England; that the King of Pruſſia, in a Letter to his Britannick Majeſty, blames himſelf much, in not waitting for a Reinforcement of 12,000 Men that were on their March to join him, the 18th of June, the Day he attacked Marſhal Daun, the Auſtrian Army conſiſting of 65,000, and his own not more than 32,000; and that three Regiments more were ordered to hold themſelves in Readineſs to embark for America on the firſt Notice.

By Letters received from Boſton laſt Poſt, we have certain Advice, That two Engliſh 64 Gun Ships were ſpoke with by ſome Fiſhermen, on the 29th ult. who ſome Days before parted from two Ships of 74 Guns each, all bound to Halifax, to join the Fleet under the Command of Vice Admiral Holbourn.

Wedneſday laſt the Privateer Sloop Harlequin, Capt. Doran, of this Port, returned here from her fourth Cruize, being only 35 Days from Rhode-Iſland. On the 20th of Auguſt, in Latitude 32, 20, Capt. Doran, in Company with the Privateer Brig King Hendrick, Captain Tomkins, of Rhode-Iſland, of ten 3 Pounders, took the following Veſſels, viz.

Ship Le Triumphant, Monſieur Arnave, of eight Guns, 35 Men.

Ship Le St. Francis, Mon. Duove, 10 Guns, 40 Men.

Brig Quatre-Amies, Monſieur Duran, 12 Men.

They were all bound to Bourdeaux, from Martinico, and are loaded with Coffee, Cotton and Sugar. The Ship Le Triumphant is brought in here; and the other two Capt. Tomkins carried to Rhode-Iſland.

Saturday laſt Captain Clark arrived here in 5 Weeks from Newfoundland, by whom we learn, that a French Privateer that lately annoyed the Fiſhermen there, was, a few Days before he ſailed from thence, taken by the Man of War ſtationed for the Protection of the Fiſhery.

The Sloop Crown-Point, Thomas Lawrence, Maſter, from this Port for Hambourg, was taken the third of June, by a French Privateer, belonging to Dunkirk, and carried into Chriſtian Sound, in Norway.

Capt. Morris on Sunday, the Fourth Inſtant, ſpoke with the Jenny Snow, Capt. M'Lane, in Lat. 35, 36, bound to Virginia from London, all well.

The Goſport Man of War has taken a Schooner Privateer, of Cape-Breton, and carried her into St. John's in Newfoundland. She had taken ſeveral Engliſh Prizes a few Day's before, ſome belonging to Philadelphia.

Saturday laſt one John Cotes, who lately lived at Conojohary, in Albany County, paſſed by here in his Way to New-Jerſey; but firſt gave the following Account, viz. That ſometime laſt Week there were 46 Perſons carried off by the French and Indians from the German Flats. ----That Numbers of the (pretended) Friend Indians were ſeen among the Enemy,----That the Inhabitants are moſt all moving away.-----And that the Enemy, it was thought, conſiſted of ſome Hundreds, pillaging and ravaging the Country, and captivating or ſcalping all they come acroſs, Cotes himſelf being one among the Fugitives.

Letters from Halifax, mention the Return of Admiral Holbourn, with his Fleet, from off Louiſbourg, where the French Fleet are ſtill at Anchor in the Harbour, and whoſe Number of great Guns on board their Line of Battle Ships, exceed thoſe of the Engliſh by 158.

We alſo learn, that the French Encampments are quite thick all along the Sea-ſide, on Cape-Breton Iſle, particularly in ſuch Places where there was any Likelihood of landing a Body of Men, having alſo ſeveral ſtrong Batteries newly erected.

The Highland Forces are arrived at Halifax.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.

From the New-York Gazette we have the following Particulars, extracted from the London Papers, &c. viz.

"That on the 27th of July was brought into Falmouth by the Defiance Privateer of London, Captain Dyer, a French Privateer of 18 Guns, and 200 Men: She took alſo at the ſame time a Jamaica Snow, bound to London, and a Brig, which the Frenchman was convoying to Port: In the Chace the Privateer threw 15 of his Guns over board. That the Ferret Privateer, of Briſtol, Capt. Engliſh, had carried into Falmouth two Dutchmen, bound to France, laden with Corn and Timber. That the Blenheim, of London, had taken, in her Paſſage to the Groyne, a Snow for Bourdeaux from St. Domingo, laden with Sugar, Indigo and Cotton. That the Britannia, Capt. Fowler, was chaced off Scilly the 10th and 11th of July, full 30 Hours, by the Granville Privateer of 38 Guns, and 280 Men, who came up with him at Ten at Night, and engaged four Hours, when the Granville ſheered off, and ſoon after blew up: Captain Fowler ſaved four Men from the Wreck. That great Preparations are making for embarking 12 or 13 Regiments of Forces, beſides a large Train of battering Cannon, ſcaling Ladders, &c. That the Tranſports were taking in their Proviſions for ſix Months; and the Admirals Boſcawen and Hawke are to command the Fleet; that various were the Reports concerning their Deſtination, ſome inclining to think they are going up the Mediterranean; others that they are for the Baltick; while ſome others ſay that it is our Turn to ſpread the Terrors of an Invaſion, and that they are actually deſigned againſt the ſouthern Parts of France; tho' probably they may be all miſtaken, as the Deſigns of the Miniſtry are kept very ſecret; and that theſe Reports of their Deſtination, is only to alarm France, while they may be deſigned againſt ſome of their remote Settlements. That a ſumptuous Monument was erecting in Weſtminſter Abbey, to the Memory of Sir PETER WARREN: And that the General Wall, Capt. Lutwyche, was ſafe arrived at Falmouth."

We have Advice from London, that Sir Robert Henley is made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, in the Room of the Lord Chancellor, who has reſigned; and ------ Pratt, Eſq; King's Attorney General.

Extract of a Letter from Falmouth, dated July 29.

"On Saturday Evening an outward bound French Eaſt-Indiaman was brought into Plymouth, taken by five of our Privateers.---She had only 40 Guns mounted, but was pierced for 74. A Cartel is at laſt ſettled, and ſeveral Priſoners exchanged on both Sides."

By Captain Pyne, from St. Chriſtophers, there is Advice of the Arrival of Captains Rench and Adams there from this Port: That Captain Canby, of Wilmington, was taken, and carried into Guadaloupe or Martinico: And that nine Sloops, belonging to New-York, were all got in ſafe. Captain Pyne ſpoke with a very large French Prize Ship on the Coaſt, bound in to New-York. She is ſaid to be a Store-ſhip; had delivered Part of her Cargo at Martinico, and was going to the Miſſiſippi with the Remainder.

On Sunday laſt Captain Green arrived here from Providence, and informs, that he ſpoke with Captain Tucker of Rhode-Iſland, homeward bound from St. Chriſtophers, who had loſt his Boom in a Gale of Wind: That Captain Burk, for Rhode-Iſland, ſailed in Company with him: And that there was at Providence one Sloop belonging to New-York.

In a Letter from Albany, dated the 5th of September, it is ſaid, that five Days before two of our People had come in from Ticonderoga, and informed, that all the Canadians and Savages were gone off; and that the Regulars, excepting four Battalions, were alſo gone to Quebeck, Montreal, St. John's, &c. but that the Indians were expected back again ſome Time next Month.

Another Letter from the ſame Place mentions that Capt. Puttman was returned from viewing Ticonderoga, where he ſaw but few Tents and Men: And that a large ſcouting Party of our Indians were gone out.

The Captains Blair and Cloſe are arrived at Dublin; Captain Rees at Newry; and Captain Magee at Belfaſt; all from this Place.

A Prize Snow, retaken, bound to Carolina from Liverpool, is in the River. She was taken by the Stanwyx Privateer of this Port, and two Privateers of New-York, it is ſaid. What her Lading conſiſts of not known.

Since our laſt an Expreſs arrived here from Northampton with Advice, that two Indians had come to Fort-Allen from Diahogo, and informed, that a little above that Place they had ſeen five Frenchmen, and five French Indians, who ſaid they expected to be joined by twenty Indians more; that they deſigned to come down to the Miniſinks a Scalping; take a View of our Forts, and endeavour to get ſome Priſoners, in order to be informed of the Strength of the Country; then go away to Fort Johnſon, and ſo return home with their Intelligence to the French General. And on Friday Morning laſt one James Tidd was killed and ſcalped in the Miniſinks by ſome Indians, and a Soldier ſhot in the Back, but likely to do well.

From Paxton we have Advice, that two Men (James Watſon, and James Mullen) went out about ſome Plantation Buſineſs, on the Firſt Inſtant; and that on the Saturday following Watſon was found ſcalped; the other ſuppoſed to be carried off, not being heard of ſince.

A Letter from Carliſle, dated the Fifth Inſtant, mentions three People being killed by the Indians a few Days before; one of them about ſix Miles from Carliſle, but not ſcalped; the other two about two Miles from Silvers's old Place: And that a Party of 18 Indians had been ſeen the Saturday before near M'Cormick's Fort, about ſeven Miles from Carliſle.

On Tueſday laſt the ſecond Battalion of the Royal Americans paſſed by here, on their Way to Carliſle; the Colonel of the Battalion, Mr. Deſſau, died at New-Brunſwick.

*** *Now in the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,* POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK, *for the Year* 1758.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Sally, Alexander Sage, from Halifax.
---------Abbey, John Darke, from Ditto.
---------Induſtry, Samuel Green, from New Providence.
---------Meas, Philip Hall, from Antigua.
Schooner Betty, William Wiſton, from Boſton.
Ship Lydia, C. M'Kenzie, from New-Caſtle on Delaware.

OUT. Ship Carolina, Robert Duncan, for London.
--------Myrtilla, Richard Budden, for Ditto.
--------Southall, Thomas Rodgers, for Barbados.
Brig Rebecca, George Nicholſon, for Ditto.
Snow Betſey, John Warner, for Madeira.
Sloop Nancy, Joſeph Newbold, for Tortola.

CLEARED.

Brig Charlotte, Martin Boyce, to Newfoundland.
--------Sarah and Katherine, William Condy, to Halifax.
Schooner Mary, Cleland Clark, to Barbados.
----------Aurora, John Dealfortree, to St. Kitts.
----------Endeavour, George Houſton, to Jamaica.
----------King of Pruſſia, Gregory Carty, to Nevis.

IF Robert Smith, *late of* Oundle, *in the County of* Northampton, *in* Old England, *will apply to* JOHN ELLIOTT, *in* Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, *he will hear of ſomething to his Advantage by the Death of a Relation.*

If the ſaid Robert Smith *be dead, any Perſon who can give a ſatisfactory Account concerning him, by applying as aforeſaid, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their Trouble.* Theſe.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1757.

To the FREEHOLDERS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for your continuing me your Coroner this laſt Year; and as I deſign to ſtand a Candidate for the enſuing Year, your Votes and Intereſt will oblige your humble Servant,

THOMAS BOUDE, Coroner. *

WRiting, arithmetick, vulgar and decimal fractions, &c. merchants accounts, the Italian method, by double entry Dr. and Cr. &c. Navigation in all its parts, both in theory and practice. Alſo ſpherical trigonometry, great circle ſailing, aſtronomy, ſurveying, gauging, &c. And a complete method to keep the ſhip's way at ſea, called a journal, whereby I teach in my ſchool to find the longitude at ſea every day at noon, by true proportions, as ſure as the latitude by obſervation of the ſun. I have the original journals to produce, in which it will appear the plan is like a chain, the firſt link of which being fixed to the port departed from, each day's work is a new link joined to the other, till the laſt link is fixed to the port arrived at; each day's work being truly wrought, the journal is complete. My journal from England to Cape-Henlopen (or Cape-James) in America, and from thence to the Lizard-Point again, I have proved to be within one degree of longitude (which is near 140 degrees of weſt longitude) as appears in my journals to be produced, with others of the like ſort, and are good proofs of my true principles. Although ſun and ſtars ſhould diſappear for ſeveral days and nights, my plan will find both latitude and longitude at noon every day, or any other hour: It is a rational plan, and founded upon great and long experience at ſea, both on board the royal navy and merchant ſhips, &c.

N. B. I have taught navigation and kept a journal above forty years: The ſcheme I now teach is new, and never was in printed book, and has been approved of by proper judges. Your log line muſt be 50 feet between each knot, and glaſs juſt 30 ſeconds; or your log-line may be 48 feet between each knot, and glaſs juſt 29 ſeconds, true proportions. I give due attendance in my ſchool, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at Martin Welch's chamber, next door to John Leacock's, gold-ſmith, oppoſite to Norris's Alley, and teach both day and night ſchools, or wait on gentlemen at their lodgings at appointed hours, &c.

ANDREW LAMB. ‡

Juſt imported in the Carolina from London, and to be ſold at

PETER CHEVALIER's,

In Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Arch ſtreet,

AN Aſſortment of 7 eights and yd. wide low priced Iriſh linen, 9-eights and 6-4 wd. Iriſh ſheeting, yd. and 3-eights cotton, and 7-eights and yd. wd. linen checks, ozenbrigs, Ruſſia ſheeting, 7 8ths and 3 qr. garlix, ticklenburgh, double and ſingle ſileſias, clear lawns and camoricks in pieces and patches, hollands, long lawns, beſt kid gloves, clouting and napkening diaper, a variety of printed calicoes, calimancoes, tammies, durants, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, mace, black, blue, and pink taffeties, ſilk and worſted breeches, cambiets, taberets, mens fine ribbed and plain cotton ſtockings, ſilk and cotton laces, paduaſoy and figured ribbon, ferrit, Scotch thread, pins, needles, fine London made cryſtal ſleeve and waiſtcoat buttons, watch ſtrings, gartering, wig cawls and ribbons, ſewing ſilk, ſecterſoy and ſilk romals, plain and bordered bandanoes, piſtol lawns, white and brown buckrams, ſilver watches, F and FF gun-powder, ſhot, bar lead, gilt leather pocket books, Barlow's pen knives, cuttoe knives, womens ſciſſars, taylors ſhears, horſe fleams, lancets, ſhoe and knee buckles, pot and fools-cap paper, ivory combs, ſmall box irons, &c.

Philadelphia, September 15, 1757.

ON the ſixth Day of October next, will be ſold by publick Vendue, at the Houſe of Iſaac Lewis, in Warwick Township, Bucks County, a Griſt-mill, near ſaid Iſaac Lewis's, on the South Branch of Neſhaminy, and in the Poſſeſſion of Job Noble. It is ſituated in a good Place for Trade, two publick roads croſſing the Race of ſaid Mill, and two Meeting-houſes, and a Tavern, within Call of it. It is very ſuitable for a Tanner or Store-keeper, as well as a Miller. An indiſputable Title will be given. §

Lately imported from London, and to be ſold at reaſonable rates, by

SAMUEL ORMES,

In Walnut-ſtreet, the third door down from Second ſtreet, on the left-hand ſide of the way,

A GOOD aſſortment of goods, conſiſting of linens of various ſorts, forreſt cloths, German ſerges, with linings and trimmings, thickſets, cardinals, and poloneze, with hats and caps for the ladies, of various ſorts, and of the neweſt faſhions, paſte necklaces and ear-rings, variety of handkerchiefs, calicoes, chints, nankeens, ſuperfine ſcarlet, blue and black ſhaloons, great variety of ribbons plain and figured, ſilk, cotton and thread laces, gartering, buckles, buttons, tapes, threads, bindings, pins, needles, ivory and horn combs, minionet lawns, cambricks and fans, books of various ſorts for children, knit ſtockings, and ſundry other articles.

Likewiſe chymical and galenical medicines and drugs. Alſo a good ſett of capital chyrurgical inſtruments. ¶

Just imported in the two last Ships from London and Liverpool, and to be sold by

HUMPHREY ROBINSON,

At his Store in Front-street, a little above Arch street, and opposite Mr. William Callender's, very cheap for ready Money, or short Credit,

THree quarter, 7 eights, yard and 6 qr. cotton checks, dark and light ground cotton hollands, cotton gowns, silk cotton ditto, fine silk ginghams, an assortment of coloured and white inkles, coloured and white filetings, 6 qr. striped linen laces, 7 qr. 8 qr. and 10 qr. ditto, 7 qr. plain cotton laces, 8 qr. and 10 qr. ditto, an assortment of coloured and white threads, broad and narrow linen and cotton striped tapes, coloured cotton and linen thicksets, pillows and fine jeans, cotton ribs, cotton barragon jeans, quality bindings, scarlet and lettered gartering, plain ribbons, fine yard wide Irish linen, ivory fans, light ground linen chints, dark ground cotton ditto, superfine Turkey striped back nankeens, grandures, brocaded worsted border, worsted diamond, worsted floretta's, fine crimson Hussars shag, silk and worsted plad, British flag, a neat assortment of yard wide Yorkshire kerseys and plains, yard and 6 qr. frize, and a neat assortment of English made Carolina hats. Tbetf.

Just imported in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, from London, and the last ships from Liverpool, and to be sold by

BENJAMIN KENDALL,

In Chesnut-street, nearly opposite the Three Tuns,

ELeven nail, 3 qr. 7 eights yard wide, and yard 3 eights cotton and linen checks, oznabrigs, 7 eights and yard wide Irish linen, cotton hollands, 7 eights and yard wide printed linen handkerchiefs, a neat assortment of broadcloths and Yorkshire plains, shaloons, calimancoes, durants, camblets, faggathies, everlastings, royal ribs, armens, fustians, thicksets, burdets, coloured nankeens, cotton velvet, mens, womens and childrens worsted stockings, waistcoats and breeches in patterns, cambricks, mens and womens tanned leather and other gloves, quality binding, scarlet and lettered gartering, nonsopretties, cotton tapes, ribbons, wig cauls, wig ribbon, watch strings, barbers raw silk, mens and boys castor hats, womens horse hair hats, silk and hair ditto, mens striped single silk caps, taylors coloured thread, writing paper, quarto bibles, maps, mohair buttons, a large assortment of coat and waistcoat metal ditto, a variety of sleeve buttons, steel and white metal shoe and knee buckles, polished steel draw tobacco boxes, snuff boxes, fans, copper coffee pots, warming pans, mortars, bell metal kettles, horse bells, a neat assortment of brass and other candlesticks, padlocks, brass bag locks, brass spurs, steel spring and plated ditto, an assortment of cutlary, shoemakers tools, fire shovels and tongs, best and common handsaws, tennant, dovetail and compass saws, rule, joint and common compasses, and other carpenters tools, a neat assortment of drawer and desk furniture, H and HL iron hinges, table butts, flat irons, dripping pans, HV gimblets, thimbles, Whitechapel and common needles, pins, temple spectacles, arched clock glasses, watch keys, and chrystals, eight day clocks, silver watches, F and double FF Gunpowder, bar lead, neat fowling pieces, Timothy grass seed, English and American clover seed, &c. &c. Tbc 6W.

Philadelphia, September 8, 1757.

DESERTED, about eight a Clock this Morning, from His Majesty's Service, one John Johnson, aged about 20 Years, and born in the North of Ireland, five Feet eight Inches high, very lusty and full faced, of a light brown Complexion, and had the Mark of a Cut on one Side of his under Lip: Had on, when he went away, a blue Coat, brown Jacket, brown Shag Pair of Breeches, blue Stockings, a short cut light coloured Wig, with a high cocked Hat. Whoever apprehends said Deserter, or gives proper Intelligence, so that he may be taken, shall receive Six Pounds this Currency Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

¶ Lieutenant ARCHIBALD M'AULAY.

STRAYED away, on the Eighth of May last, from the Plantation of Robert Smith, in Leacock Township, Lancaster County, a whitish grey Mare, about twelve Hands high, and about seven Years old, paces and trots, has a short Bob-tail, her Mane trimmed, had no Brand nor Ear-mark known to the Owner. Whoever takes up and secures the said Mare, so that the Owner may have her again, or sends Notice of her to Samuel Vernor's or John Clark's Tavern, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me

⊙ ROBERT SMITH.

CAME to the House of Robert Porter, in the Township of Whitpain, the 15th Day of January, a dun Gelding, about thirteen Hands and a Half high, paces and trots. He belonged to the said Robert Porter about seven Years ago, and was sold to one Matthew M'Cullough. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again.

¶ ROBERT PORTER.

Philadelphia, September 15, 1757.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Gentlemen, and others, that EVAN LEWIS, Distiller, who lately lived in an Alley between Christ Church and Market street, near the Butchers Shambles, is removed over Poole's Bridge, near the Three Crowns, where he intends to carry on his Business of distilling as usual; and hopes those who have been kind enough to indulge him with their Custom hitherto, will still continue their Favours, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by

¶ EVAN LEWIS.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe Woman, Bermuda born, has had the Small-pox, is a very good Cook, and fit for Town or Country Business. Enquire at the New-Printing Office.

Easton, July 16, 1757.

To the Overseers of the several Townships in the County of Northampton.

WHEREAS I have this Day received a Letter from Sir John St. Clair, Deputy Quarter-Master-General for North-America, setting forth, That the Commission which his Majesty hath been pleased to intrust him with, obliges him to see that all the High-roads in the several Provinces are kept in good Repair: That heavy Complaints have been made to him, that the Roads of this Province have been much neglected, and the Laws made for that Purpose have not been duly executed, and requiring me to cause Notice to be given to all Overseers of Roads in my County, that with all convenient speed they set about making them good and passable for Carriages, &c. the Neglect of which may occasion great Inconveniencies to the Inhabitants, by a Stoppage of His Majesty's Troops in the Townships so neglected, and quartering them on such Townships until the Roads be made good and passable; in Compliance with which Letter, I have caused this publick Notice to be given.

§ JOHN RINKER, Sheriff.

Maryland, August 13, 1757.

WHEREAS I had some Time ago advertised in the Maryland Gazette the Sale of 130 Acres of Land, being Part of Cole's Harbour, and Mountany's Neck, being to be laid out into Lots of one Acre each, all good Meadow Ground, lying adjoining to Baltimore Town; but not selling the same on the Day appointed, This is to give Notice, that I still intend to sell the same; as also all the remaining Part of the above said two Tracts, which will contain about 300 Acres more; as also four Lots lying in the said Town; on two of the said Lots are two large Brick Houses, two story high, four Rooms on a Floor; and on the other two Lots are two Wooden Houses, two Rooms on a Floor, in good Repair, and said Lots all tenantable: Likewise a very good Tract of Land lying on the main Road to Cannawaga, about twenty Miles from Baltimore Town, convenient for a Tavern, containing 440 Acres, whereon is a good Plantation, a good Orchard, and good Meadow Ground, Part being already made into a Meadow; and also one other Tract of Land, containing 100 Acres, a good Orchard, and other Improvements thereon, and good Conveniencies for meadowing. Any Person inclinable to purchase all, or any Part of the aboveaid Lands, Lots, or Plantations, may know the Terms by applying to me the Subscriber, who will give Attendance every Saturday at Mr. James Cary's, in Baltimore Town, till the whole is sold. THOMAS SLIGH. †

N. B. I have several small Tracts of Land to sell, as also three Lots more in Baltimore Town unimproved.

RUN away the 9th of this instant August, from the Subscriber, living in Kennet Township, a servant Man, named George M'Daneil, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, says he was born in England, and speaks much on the English Tone: Had on when he went away a lightish coloured Jacket, with Metal Buttons, a Flaxen Shirt, Tow Trowsers, Woollen Stockings, Shoes not much worn, with large Brass Buckles not Fellows, a half-worn Felt Hat, and has committed several Misdemeanours of late. Any Person securing said Servant in the Goal of said County, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, paid by JAMES PRYOR. ‡

N. B. All Masters of Vessels are forbid to carry him off at their Peril.

August 10, 1757.

RUN away, on the 31st of July last, from the Subscriber, living near Dockery's Mill, in Queen Anne's County, in Maryland, a Convict Servant Man, named Thomas Baker, a Bricklayer by Trade; he is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, rawboned, much pock marked and freckled, thin faced, small hollow Eyes, with large Brows, it is said he has a large Scar on one of his Wrists and one of his Knees, he wears his Hair, which is of a redish Colour, but it is imagined he intends to cut it off; he has a great Impediment in his Speech. Also a Servant belonging to Thomas Obryan, living near the above said Place, named John Pitts; he is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, well-set, round faced has a lively look, and swarthy Complexion; they can both write tolerable well, and it is supposed they will forge a Pass to a sealed Paper which one of them unluckily got; they pretend to be good Seamen, from which we conclude they intend to pass for Sailors; they carried with them two Felt hats, two Pair of Shoes, one of them very long Quarters, and badly made, one or two Ozenbrigs Shirts, a white Ditto of fine Garlix Linen, and an old Irish Linnen One, two pair of Ozenbrigs Trowsers, one of them made in the Sailors Fashion, a Pair of Ozenbrigs Breeches, a white Coat, with Buttons covered with the same, an old short spotted flannel Jacket, and one of the same Stuff, tolerable good, Dpelled: They have a Trifle of Cash, and a Pocket-compass, and it is thought they will steal the first Boat they meet with, and go down the Bay. Whoever takes up said Servants, and secures them, so that their Master may have them again, shall have, as a Reward, Three Pounds Currency for the Bricklayer, and what the Law allows for the other, paid by

⊻ RICHARD TILGHMAN EARLE.

WHEREAS Peter Good, the elder, late of Lancaster County, deceased, in his Life-time, the 25th Day of October, 1738, obtained a Release from Septimus Robinson, Esq; of Philadelphia, for 300 Acres of Land, in Connestogoe Township, in Lancaster County aforesaid; and whereas before the Purchase aforesaid, the said Peter Good earnestly requested my Father, George Cryder, to be concerned with him in the said Purchase, and my Father agreed thereto, and actually paid into the Hands of the said Peter Good, the Sum of Seventy Pounds, in full, for the Consideration Money for 100 Acres, Part of the Tract aforesaid: That thereupon the Deed aforesaid was made to the said Peter; but he, being an Alien, was advised to convey the whole to his Son Jacob Good, born in Pennsylvania, to prevent an Escheat: That the said Peter, and Son Jacob, delivered Possession to my said Father of Part of the said Tract, said to amount to 100 Acres: That my said Father possessed the same, and improved Part thereof, about three Years, and then died; since whose Decease, to wit, sixteen Years, my Guardians on my Behalf, have held the same: That now the said Jacob Good intending, most unjustly, to vex and injure me, hath not only brought an Action of Trespass and Ejectment against me for the 100 Acres of Land aforesaid, but also threatens to make Sale of, and convey the same to some Person, unacquainted with his being a Trustee for me; to prevent which, and to avoid Disputes with any other Persons, I give this publick Notice of my Claim and Title, and caution all Persons whomsoever, not to purchase the Land aforesaid of the said Jacob Good, of which I am now possessed. JACOB CRYDER. §

Just imported from London, by Capt. Snead, and to be sold by

JOHN WHITE,

At the Sign of the Mortar and Dove, in Second-street, Philadelphia,

BATEMAN's Drops, Squire's Grand Elixir, Bostock's Elixir, Daffy's Elixir, large and small Bottles full of Hungary water, by the Dozen, Balsam of Health, supposed to be as good upon all Accounts as Turlington's Balsam of Life, and sold for a less Price, Tincture for the Teeth, Tooth-ach Powder, Tooth-ach Pills, Gum opiate, Scorbutick Powder, beautifying Lotion, and sundry other Drugs and Medicines, &c. ⊕

Reading, August 10, 1757.

WHEREAS I have been informed, that a Report has been spread in Philadelphia, that in my last Tour from Fort Allen to Fort-Hamilton, I should have been told by a friendly Indian of ten or twelve Enemy Indians being encamped at a small Distance from me, and that I might easily have killed or taken them all; and that I (though I had above twenty Men with me) should have gone another Way, on Purpose to avoid coming to an Engagement with them: In Vindication of my Character, I do inform the Publick, that the foresaid Report is notoriously false, which I can prove, by substantial and credible Witnesses, who accompanied me in that Tour; and that the Author of such Report must be a base Slanderer.

CONRAD WEISER.

Chichester, August 12, 1757.

TO be sold, by the Subscriber, living in Chichester, in Chester County, a commodious Brick Messuage; also two Store-houses, and a Wharff, with a large Barn, and between 30 and 40 Acres of Land, 8 Acres whereof is good Meadow, and as much more may be made; also a large Orchard of the best Sort of grafted Fruit; it is pleasantly situated, on the River Delaware, in Chichester aforesaid, alias Marcus-hook, formerly the Estate of William Hughes, deceased, very fit for a Gentleman's Seat, or Tradesman. Whoever inclines to purchase the Whole, or any Part, may know the Terms, by applying to

† JOHN KERLIN.

N. B. The Title is indisputable.

Trenton, August 5, 1757.

TO be sold by Way of publick Vendue, on Friday the 16th Day of September next, a good House and Lot in Potter's Town, in the County of Hunterdon, the House has four Rooms on a Floor, with a good Cellar under it; the Lot contains about Half an Acre of Land; the said House is well adapted for a Tavern or Merchant, and stands upon a very publick Road, leading to and from the several Forges and Furnaces in Hunterdon and Morris Counties, to New-Brunswick, and the Landing. Also three Feather-beds, and sundry other Household Goods. The Vendue to be held on the Premises, where the Conditions of Sale will be known. The abovementioned Premises taken in Execution, and to be sold by * MOORE FURMAN, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other Electors, of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I HEARTILY thank you for the Honour done me the two last Years, in voting for me for Sheriff; and as I intend to stand a Candidate at the ensuing Election, the Continuance of your Votes and Interest will greatly oblige, Gentlemen,

Your Friend, and humble Servant,

JAMES COULTAS.

Philadelphia, September 5, 1757.

To be DRAWN,

Mr. Humphry Avery's *Land Lottery*,

On Long-Island, in the Colony of New York, according to an Act of the Legislature of said Colony; which Lottery consists of 8000 Tickets, at Thirty Shillings York Money each; 1616 of which are to be fortunate, 36 Land Prizes, and 1580 Cash Prizes. The Drawing to commence by the First of October next at farthest, the Tickets being chiefly sold.

No Lottery in America has given greater Encouragement to the Adventurers, there being no Deduction from the Prizes, and only three per Cent. out of the whole, but few Blanks to a Prize, and a great many valuable Prizes.

Tickets to be had at the London Coffee-house, and at James Chattin's, the newest Printing-Office, in Philadelphia; where also may be seen the Scheme of said Lottery.

The fortunate Adventurers are to receive their Money where they purchase their Tickets. ¶

Philadelphia, August 30, 1757.

STRAY'D or stolen from James Gibbons, of Lampeter Township, Lancaster County, on the Evening of the 16th, or Morning of the 17th Instant, a likely light grey Gelding, paces, trots and gallops well, has been used to draw, his Legs blackish, one of his Ears (thought to be the off one) has several black Spots, and towards the Top quite black, not branded nor Ear-marked, docked short, and carries his Tail high, his two fore Feet large, and was shod about the 5th inst. by a Smith who generally marks the Shoes on the hind Part with the Instrument he cuts the Crevice for the Nail Heads, and also a Half punch'd Hole in the same, supposed to be about 14 Hands and a Half high, and about six Years old. The said Horse was described in several of the above Particulars going towards and over Yardley's Ferry into West Jersey, rode by a tall spare Man, of a very dark Complexion, wore a blue Camblet Coat, the Lining lighter than the Outside, an old brown short Wig, coarse Shirt and Trowsers, has had the Small-pox not long since (perhaps six or nine Months) his Fingers remarkably long, and calls himself John Sally. Whoever secures said Horse, so that the Owner may have him again, shall have Fifty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, and if stolen, the farther Sum of Fifty Shillings for securing the Thief, so as he may be brought to Justice, paid by John Biddle, at the Indian King Tavern, in Market-street, Philadelphia, or by the Owner JAMES GIBBONS. ¶

For LONDON,

The SHIP
MYRTILLA,
Richard Budden,
Commander;

Will sail with all convenient Speed, and has good Accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to Samuel Howell, Philip Benezet, or said Commander, at the London Coffee-House. Tbc.

Philadelphia, August 25, 1757.

For St. CHRISTOPHERS,

The SHIP
BRILLIANT,
RICHARD SEAMAN,
Commander;

Mounting 16 Carriage Guns, 6 and 4 Pounders, with a sufficient Number of Hands, and will sail the first of October. For Freight or Passage enquire of said Commander on board at Stamper's Wharff, or of Thomas Wharton at Mrs. Howell's, in Second-street.

N. B. The Captain will begin to take in Goods on Monday next.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negroe Woman, this Country born, with a young male Child nine Months old; she can do all Sorts of Housework, has had the Small pox and Measles, and is sold for no Fault, only that she breeds too fast. Enquire at the New-Printing Office, in Market-street. ¶

Philadelphia, September 1, 1757.

DEserted the 25th of August, from the Cape May Regiment, Henry Hartman, a short Man, of a sandy Complexion, red Beard, pretty much Pock marked, his Nose flat in the Middle: Had on a Pair of red Breeches, whitish Half-thick Jacket, an old Ditto, split up the Back. Whoever takes up the said Deserter, and secures him in any Goal, so as Lieutenant Sampson Hawk, may hear of him, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

‖ SAMPSON HAWK.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

September 22, 1757. NUMB. 1500.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

PRAGUE, June 26.

COUNT Brown, Field-Marſhal in the Service of the Empreſs-Queen, Governor--General of the Kingdom of Bohemia, Knight of the Golden Fleece, &c. died here this Day of the Wound he received in the Battle of the 6th of May, univerſally regreted.

Bruſſels, July 8. According to our laſt Letters from Marſhal d'Etrees's Army, the French are ſaid to be in full Poſſeſſion of Eaſt Frieſland, and all Communication cut off thro' Weſtphalia, between the Electorate of Hanover, and the United Provinces. The laſt Advices we have here from Bohemia, are of the 26th of June, when the Auſtrian Army was encamped at Kolodieg, near Auwal, not far from the Spot where the Battle was fought on the ſixth of May.

Copenhagen, July 2. The Swediſh Squadron, conſiſting of ſix Men of War, and two Frigates, is arrived here, and purpoſes ſpeedily to join with that of Denmark, at Fleckery, on the Coaſt of Norway.

Prague, June 29. The Enemy is encamped near Yungbunſtzlau; and tho' Marſhal Daun's Army is aſſembling on this Side of the Elbe, yet General Nadaſti, with a Body of 20,000 Men, harraſſes the Enemy on the other Side of that River, and our advanced Poſts frequently come to Blows with them. Our Hungarians continue making Captures; they daily bring in Priſoners, Artillery, Oxen, and Horſes. Yeſterday they brought in a military Cheſt of great Value, and the King of Pruſſia's Camp Apothecary.

Yeſterday ſome Domeſticks of the Prince of Pruſſia were brought into this City, and put among the Priſoners of War. There are upwards of 900 wounded Men in Count Wallenſtein's Houſe, and ſeveral other Houſes are full of them.

Leipſick, June 29. Orders are come to all the Towns in Saxony, to prepare Quarters for the Pruſſian Troops. The Army which Marſhal Keith is returning with from Sileſia, is to be reinforced by the Troops that were at Erfurth, by the Corps under Col. Meyer, and by ſeveral Detachments from different Places. The whole will form an Army of above 30,000 Men, which the King of Pruſſia propoſes to keep in this Electorate, whilſt his Majeſty continues the Campaign in Bohemia with the Remainder of his Troops, collected ſince the Battle of the 18th. Theſe Troops conſiſt of the Corps under the Prince of Bevern; the Reinforcement which his Majeſty himſelf brought to that Prince five Days before the Battle; the Corps under Prince Maurice of Anhault-Deſſau; and the Troops that retired from the Camp before Prague.

Berlin, July 2. A Courier is arrived from Bohemia with very comfortable News for the King's faithful Subjects: It is dated June 27, and runs thus: "The King, who enjoys perfect Health, as do likewiſe the Princes his Brothers, is intent on putting all Things to Rights again, in order to purſue his Progreſs in Bohemia. His Army does not retire towards Sileſia: On the contrary, it is going forwards again, and on the 27th of June it was encamped on the Right of the Elbe, between Melnick and Leitmeritz, and is ſtill about 60,000 ſtrong."

Liſſtadt, June 27. The Duke of Broglio is at the Head of ſeveral Thouſand Men, marching towards the Biſhoprick of Oſnabrug.

From the Camp of Bielefeldt, June 30. There is no Neutrality on Foot for Hanover. Marſhal d'Etrees is reviewing his Army this Day; the Evening will be employed in making Rejoicings for the late Victories in Bohemia, and To-morrow we move forward, in order to paſs over the Weſer at different Places.

Utrecht, July 7. 'Tis the Marquis d'Auvet who commands the Body of French Troops that is advanced into Eaſt Frieſland; from whence we learn that Capt. Hyde Parker, of the Engliſh Man of War the Squirrel, has made a Deſcent at the Dollart, and burnt a great Quantity of Forage that was collected in the Neighbourhood of Lier for the French Troops.

Paris, July 1. Orders are ſent to Breſt to fit out four Men of War and two Frigates as ſoon as poſſible. Six new Ships of the Line are likewiſe going to be built there, viz. one of 116 Guns, which is to be called the Royal Louis; one of 90 Guns, three of 74, and one of 64, beſides two new Frigates. The Minotaur, of 80 Guns, was launched a few Days ago.

By a Ship arrived here from Canada we have received Advice, that the Count Dubois de la Motthe had been joined at Louiſbourg by the Chevalier de Beaufremont, and that he expected M. de Ruveſt, who could not be far off. Their Squadrons, when united, will form a Fleet of 24 Ships well equipped, and ſtrong enough to engage with any Force the Engliſh might have in the American Seas.

Hamburgh, July 5. The Reſcripts of his Imperial Majeſty againſt the Pruſſian Lieutenant Colonel Meyer, are penned in a very unuſual Language; Vagabond, Thief, Miſcreant, Robber, and Goal-Bird, are Terms that were never before ſeen in a Piece of this Nature. However, it is certain that Meyer, with 1500 Men, raiſed Contributions, and carried away Hoſtages, out of a Country where there were between forty and fifty Thouſand Troops, of one Sort or other.

Paris, June 20. We have on every Side agreeable News from Abroad, but the Situation of our Home Affairs are much the ſame. There is no Appearance, notwithſtanding the common Reports, of the Re-eſtabliſhment of the Parliament, for Want of which all our national Concerns, Political and Civil, are ſenſibly falling into Ruin. It is remarkable alſo, that notwithſtanding the late ill Succeſs of the Engliſh in the Eaſt-Indies, the Funds of our Company have not Strength to advance, they ſtanding now at 1495 Livres.

Florence, July 8. Laſt Week returned to Leghorn his Britannick Majeſty's Ship the Ambuſcade, Captain Guynn, and brought in with her a Swediſh Ship called the Commerce, richly laden with French Goods from Marſeilles.

Utrecht, July 12. We have received certain Advice this Day, that the Duke of Orleans marched the 5th with 20 Battalions, 32 Squadrons, and a Battalion of Artillery, in order to enter into the Landgraviate of Heſſe, through the Biſhoprick of Paderborn, followed by the Marquis de la Valiere, who marched the 6th with the Artillery.

Bruſſels, June 11. An Expreſs arrived laſt Friday with the agreeable News that the French had taken Embden, without any further Trouble than that of appearing before it, and ſummoning it to ſurrender, which it accordingly did. The Garriſon, conſiſting of 400 Men, were made Priſoners of War; and the French found in the Place thirty Pieces of Cannon, fifteen Ships, and a Magazine of Oats.

Dreſden, July 3. The Accounts of the Heads of the Pruſſian Army being returned from Bohemia to our Frontiers were premature. Thus far is true; that Marſhal Keith, when he retired from Prague, marching towards the Eger, took Poſſeſſion of the important Poſt of Budin, and divided his Army on both Sides of the River; by which Means he ſecured the Communication with the King of Pruſſia's Army, which ſeemed to be cut off, but is reunited by the March which his Pruſſian Majeſty made from Nimbourg towards Melnick and Leitmaritz, where the two Armies are only ſeparated by their Bridges over the Elbe; and this is the moſt advantageous Situation that his Pruſſian Majeſty could poſſibly be in, either to maintain his Ground in Bohemia, or prepare for another Engagement.

Hanover, July 8. By the Inaction of the French they give the Duke of Cumberland an Opportunity to empty his principal Magazine at Hamelen, where no more Proviſions and Forage will be left than is neceſſary for the Subſiſtance of the Garriſon. In order to make all poſſible Diſpatch in removing that Magazine, all the neighbouring Inhabitants are obliged to furniſh among them Three Thouſand Waggons. A conſiderable Body of French attempted the 5th inſtant to throw a Bridge over the Weſer near Loccum, but our People having timely Notice of their Deſign, prevented its being put in Execution. Some Days before, another Detachment of their Army marched towards Rintelen, in order to poſſeſs themſelves of that Poſt, but were prevented by Baron Sporcken, who went thither with a Regiment of Dragoons and eight Battalions.

Bruſſels, July 15. We are informed from Bohemia, that, on the 3d Inſtant, the Auſtrians were encamped at Liſſau, no more than two Days March from the Army commanded by the King of Pruſſia, who ſeemed to be determined to ſtand his Ground; ſo that the News of another Battle is daily expected.

Stockholm, June 28. In Conſequence of an Order from the Senate, the Troops deſigned for Pomerania are to ſet out immediately, in order to act againſt the King of Pruſſia. We have likewiſe ſeveral Ships ready to ſecond the Operations of thoſe Troops, which amount to 20,000 Men; and to act wherever the Circumſtances of Affairs may require.

Altena, July 8. The Poſt from Koningſberg is juſt arrived with Advice, that the Ruſſians have entered ſeveral Towns in Pruſſia.

Duſſeldorp, July 12. Our laſt Letters from Weſtphalia adviſe, that the Hanoverians, perceiving ſome Motions made by the French, abandoned the Town of Minden, and broke the Bridge at that Place acroſs the Weſer; that they had Intrenchments on the other Side the River, occupied by their Troops and Peaſants, in order to hinder the French from paſſing, and that for fear the Cavalry ſhould attempt to ford it, they had thrown in ſeveral Implements of Huſbandry, and other Things; that notwithſtanding this, Marſhal d'Etrees advanced with his Army in ſix Diviſions towards the River, and paſſed it the tenth Inſtant without any Loſs.

Paris, July 11. The Court has received an Expreſs from Toulon with Advice, that an Engliſh Squadron of 18 Ships arrived off that Port the 28th ult. and block'd up the Harbour, ſo that no Ship could go in or out; but we have Ships enough to diſlodge that Squadron.

Dreſden, July 7. The Huſſars and Pandours have committed great Exceſſes on our Frontiers ſince the Battle of the 18th, and pillaged two Villages on the Saxon Territory. The Fate of General Manſtein and ſome other Officers, who were coming to Dreſden to have their Wounds taken Care of, was much more melancholy than we at firſt imagined. They fell into the Hands of the Pandours and Croats, who, not contented with ſtripping them of every Thing, moſt inhumanly murdered them.

Ratiſbon, July 6. We learn from Nurenburg, that the Emperor has confiſcated to his own Uſe, the 80,000 Crowns which the ſaid City had engaged to pay to the King of Pruſſia, and ſent a ſtrong Reſcript to the Magiſtracy, enjoyning them to make the Pruſſian Agent leave the Place without Delay.

Minden, July 9. The French Troops are approaching this City, the Garriſon whereof is ſo inconſiderable, that it has Orders to retire as ſoon as they are at a certain Diſtance. The French have exacted a Contribution of 156420 Crowns for the flat Country, within the Juriſdiction of Minden.

Utrecht, July 14. We have Advice, that a Corps detached from the French Army, paſſed the Weſer in the Night between the 7th and 8th of this Month, at Hoxter; that Marſhal d'Etrees removed his Quarters on the 7th from Bielefeldt to Ulrickhauſen, and reckoned to paſs the Weſer at Hoxter on the 20th, and the next Day to have his Army aſſembled on the Territory of the Electorate of Hanover. On the 9th the Duke of Cumberland's Army was in Motion on the Left.

Paris, July 8. The Army of 40,000 Men, deſtined to act under the Duke de Richlieu, is aſſembling near Lauterbourgh, from whence it will move the 30th of this Month, to advance towards the Mein.

Dreſden, July 9. We don't find that the Auſtrian Army has untertaken any Thing againſt the Pruſſians ſince the 20th of laſt Month, except by the Incurſions of the Pandours and Croats. The Inactivity of that Army is attributed chiefly to a Want of Forage, the Pruſſians having conſumed all that was within ſix Leagues of Prague. It is likewiſe pretended that a great Part of the Auſtrian Troops who came out of that City when the Siege was raiſed, have been obliged to return thither, being, for want of Tents, and other Field Equipage, unable to join the Army of Marſhal Daun.

Koningſberg, July 8. Some People here pretend to be well informed that the Town of Memel has capitulated after having been bombarded two Days by the Ruſſian Fleet, and that the Garriſon retired into the Citadel, where they hope to make a Stand till Marſhal Lehwald can come to their Relief.

Paderborn, July 12. While Marſhal d'Etrees, by feigned Marches, concealed from the Duke of Cumberland the real Diſpoſitions that were made for paſſing the Wezer, the Marquis d'Armentiers, who had laid his Bridges between Hoxter and Blanckenow, in the Diſtrict of the Abbey of Corby, paſſed that River with 10 Battalions, 12 Squadrons, and 10 Pieces of Cannon. The Duke of Cumberland could not oppoſe it, as he lay with his Army below Hamelen, extending towards the Lower Weſer; whereby he was prevented from dividing his Forces towards the upper Part, whilſt the Duke de Broglio and M. de Chevert, each with a Body of Troops, drew his Attention towards Minden and Rintelen. The laſt mentioned Town is defended by a Fort, in which were 300 Heſſians, who ſurrendered Priſoners of War. The French have abandoned that Fort, after taking out of it 12 Iron Cannon, two Culverins, two Mortars, and what Stores they found in it.

The Duke of Orleans alſo croſſed the Weſer Yeſterday with his Diviſion, in order to proceed on his March into the Landgraviate of Heſſe-Caſſel. Marſhal d'Etrees goes over that River this Day with the reſt of the Army; and it is reckoned it will be re-aſſembled To-morrow between Furſtenberg and Neuhaus.

The Electorate of Hanover is laid under Contribution, which is exacted in Money, Proviſions, and Forage.

Hamburgh, July 15. According to the laſt Letters received from the Duke of Cumberland's Army, it made a Motion in the Night between the 10th and 11th inſtant, and drew near Hamelen. By this new Poſition the Head Quarters of his Royal Highneſs are now at Steenbergen.

Paris, July 15. Though the Account lately ſpread about here of an Advantage gained over the Engliſh by the French Squadrons in America, was accompanied with ſuch formal Circumſtances as ſeemed to make it worthy of Credit, yet we now begin to doubt of the Truth of it, as we have not ſince directly or indirectly received any Advices in Confirmation of it. It is however certain that the Squadrons of Meſſ. de Motthe, de Beaufremont, and Ruveſt (making together a Fleet of 30 Men of War) are to join and execute ſome Enterprize, of which we ſhall ſoon be informed.

Embden, July 10. Since the Surrender of this City to the French, our domeſtick Affairs are tranſacted as in the Time of profound Peace, a very good Diſcipline being obſerved by the Soldiery; there can, however, no Ship go in or out of the River, the Engliſh Cruizers making Prizes of all that come in their Way, of what Nation ſoever; they have already taken ſeven ſmall Dutch Sloops, laden with Wheat, Rye, Oats and Beans. In this Situation Baron Kinkel has written to the Miniſter of the Empreſs Queen at the Hague, with a View of ſecuring our Commerce with Holland.

Hanover, July 15. The Marſhal d'Etrees having marched towards Lemgow, the Duke of Cumberland has alſo changed the Poſition of his Army, that he may be able to act as Occaſion ſhall require. There are between ſix and ſeven Thouſand Sick among the French: The Dyſentery has broke out in their Camp; at which we are not ſurpriſed, for there is alſo a conſiderable Number of Sick in our Camp, tho' our People are more accuſtomed than they, to the Air and Food of Weſtphalia.

The Marquis d'Armentiers has ſummoned the City of Gottingen to get ready for him within a limited Time, upon Pain of military Execution, 4000 lb. of White Bread, 2000 Buſhels of Oats (which is more than is to be found in the whole Country) 100 Loads of Hay, and other Proviſions. The Magiſtrates have applied to our Regency, but we know not what Anſwer they have received.

Koningſberg, June 22. The Town of Memel having been briſkly bombarded ever ſince the 30th ult. and the Place being but ill fortified, with a weak Garriſon, was obliged to capitulate the 5th Inſtant, but the Garriſon were permitted to retire with their Arms.

Paris, July 18. The Talk of a Deſcent on England is revived. M. de Conflans is going to Breſt, to take the Com-

Command of a Squadron of 18 Ships and Frigates, of which thoſe at Rochfort will make a Part.

Bruſſels, July 20. General Nadaſti has taken eight Pieces of Cannon more, and 800 Priſoners. It is added, that a large Body of our Huſſars have paſſed by there, going to join the French Army upon the Weſer.

Stockholm, July 8. His Majeſty, in Conſequence of the Declaration he made ſome Time ago to his Miniſter at the Diet of the Empire, on the Subject of the Guaranty of the Peace of Weſtphalia, having, with the Advice of the Senate, reſolved, that, in the preſent Situation of Affairs in Germany, there was an indiſpenſible Neceſſity to ſend this Year 17000 more Swediſh Troops into Pomerania; Orders are juſt iſſued for the Tranſportation of the ſaid Troops, which, with the four Battalions already ſent thither, will compoſe an Army of 20000 Men; for whoſe Subſiſtance the Magazines are forming; and the Field Marſhal Ungern de Sternberg is nominated to command this Corps of the Army.

Dreſden, July 14. In order the better to provide for the Security of the Frontiers, the King of Pruſſia has ſent Col. Meyer into Saxony. He arrived here the 4th, and brought with him ten Hoſtages from the Upper Palatinate and Franconia.

All theſe Meaſures are ſupported by thoſe which the King of Pruſſia has taken in drawing near the Frontiers of Saxony, and changing, in ſome Reſpect, his former Poſition. But his Army is ſtill Maſter of both Borders of the Elbe.

Though his Pruſſian Majeſty has thus changed his Situation, he is no leſs reſolved to maintain his Footing in Bohemia, whither we continue ſending Reinforcements, and every Thing neceſſary for the Army. The heavy Artillery which the Pruſſians employed againſt Prague, is ſent to Magdebourg.

From the Head Quarters of the Marſhal d'Etrees, at the Abbey of Corvy, July 15. On the 11th of this Month, M. d'Armentiers finiſhed the Paſſage of the Weſer at Blackenhove, with his whole Diviſion. The 12th the Marſhal received Advice, that the Field Marſhal M. de Perreuſe, detached with a Body of Troops, had taken Poſſeſſion of Minden (ſituate at the Confluence of the Fulde and the Weſer) where there were 400 Hanoverians in Garriſon, who were made Priſoners of War. The ſame Day (the 12th) a Courier diſpatched by M. de Contades, brought Advice, that he arrived that Morning with his Diviſion at Warborg, where he found the Maſter of the Horſe to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, who came to aſſure him of his Serene Highneſs's Intention to procure the French Army all the Succour his Country could furniſh; but M. de Contades failed not to take Hoſtages for Security of this Kind of verbal Convention; and afterwards he marched towards Caſſel with four Brigades of Infantry, twenty Squadrons, twenty Cannon, and ſix Mortars. As ſoon as he entered the Town the Magiſtrates preſented him with the Keys, &c.

Utrecht, July 20. According to our laſt Advices from Weſtphalia, the Army of the Duke of Cumberland was poſted on the 15th towards the Left of the Leine, continuing to cover Hamelen and Hanover, and having a Body poſted under the Command of General Sporcken, who occupied the Right of the Weſer, to obſerve the Motions of the Enemy, and ſend out Scouts for Intelligence. Theſe Parties were often engaged with the French, and on the 12th and 13th particularly, there were ſeveral Skirmiſhes in the Neighbourhood of Hoxter.

Utrecht, July 21. We learn from Weſtphalia, that the Palatine Troops have joined thoſe of France.

Dantzick, July 10. We hear from Memel, that the Garriſon in the Citadel have already ſunk two Ruſſian Bomb-Veſſels, and obliged the reſt of the Ships to keep at a greater Diſtance.

Elſineur, July 12. Seventeen Ruſſian Men of War block up Pillau; they viſit every Ship that comes, and ſeize on thoſe belonging to Koningſberg, or are laden with the Commodities of that Place.

Worms, July 16. The Magiſtrates of this City have had it notified to them this Day, that a French Army, in eight Diviſions, will ſpeedily arrive in our Neighbourhood. This Army will be commanded by M. Richlieu, and it is thought will march directly into Bohemia, from whence, the laſt Advices aſſure us, the Pruſſian Army has begun its March towards Saxony.

Kenſington, June 29. This Day the King was pleaſed to re-deliver the Seals to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

Plymouth, July 4. Arriv'd his Majeſty's Ship York from a Cruize, with three Prizes, a Ship and a Schooner from St. Domingo, both richly laden with Sugar, Coffee, and Indigo; the other is a Privateer of 16 Carriage Guns, She has likewiſe taken another Privateer of four Carriage Guns, which is not yet come in.

Newcaſtle, July 2. Sixty Privateers, we are adviſed, are fitted out for Sea this Summer from the Ports of France. His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has ſent Numbers of his Seamen, and many Soldiers aboard the Privateers; and thoſe Craft, he ſays, do him more Service than all his Men of War: He does ſo to ſerve the Merchants, while he keeps ſeveral of his own Ships in the Harbours at Home.

Liverpool, June 29. On Sunday the 26th, in the evening, arrived here the Liverpool privateer, of this port, Hutchinſon, from a Cruize, in which he fell in with a St. Domingo fleet of merchantmen, conſiſting of about 40 ſail, convoyed by two men of war. One of the rear of the convoy took him for a merchantman, and ſtood for him; but he run, and ſhe gave chace; thus having drawn her out of the fleet, he ſtood for her; when ſhe came up ſhe fired a broadſide of 9 guns (carries 18, but pierced for 28) he then fell under her ſtern, gave three cheers, opened his port-holes (before ſhut) run yard arm and yard arm, poured into her a full broadſide, tacked about immediately, and fired another; then ſhe ſtruck, and came in here on Monday morning. She is a fine Ship, with a letter of marque, burthen about 500 tons, valued at upwards of 30,000 l. bound from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux. The French captain would have ranſomed her for 30,000 l. but Hutchinſon would not.

Liverpool, July 5. By private Letters from Kinſale we have an Account, that the Iſaac Privateer, Clatworthy, of this Port, had put in there in a moſt ſhattered Condition. On the-----ult. in the North Channel, ſhe fell in with a French Fleet of 16 Sail (ſuppoſed to be their Martinico Ships) who attacked her on every Side. After being diſmaſted, and ſixty Men killed, ſhe ſtruck; but they would not accept of her, and ſtill fired with an Intent to ſink her; but ſhe got clear of them by the Help of her Oars.

Liverpool, July 8. The Ship Anſon Privateer, Capt. Cuthbert, of this Port, is taken and carried into France. The Account is confirmed in a Letter from a Gentleman to her Owners, but the Particulars are not yet known.

Liverpool, July 19. By a Letter from Tunis, dated July 1, we have Advice, that the Blakeney and Old Anſon Privateers, of this Port, have ſent in there two Prizes of conſiderable Value; ſo that the Report of the Blakeney being taken is falſe. The ſame Letter adds, that a very large and rich Veſſel is ſent into the Port of Leghorn, ſuppoſed to be taken by the King of Pruſſia Privateer, who has already taken two Prizes.

Yarmouth, July 13. This Day came into our Roads the America, a large Ship of near 600 Tons, taken on the firſt of May by the Squirrel Man of War, in her Paſſage from St. Domingo, with a Cargo worth Thirty Thouſand Pounds.

Alſo three Dutch Hoys, taken by the Diſpatch Sloop, bound from France with Oats, &c. for the Elbe, for the Uſe of the French Army.

Dublin, July 5. The Jaſon, from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux, Burthen about 350 Tons, is ſent in here by the Boyne Privateer, Capt. Jordan. The Cargo conſiſts of upwards of 400 Hogſheads of Sugar, 94 Hogſheads of Coffee, 66 Caſks of Indigo, and ſeveral Bales of Cotton. The Boyne convoyed her as far as Kinſale, and is put in there to clean, having four Months of her Cruize unexpired. The Prize is valued at thirty Thouſand Pounds. This is the 6th Prize ſent in here by the Boyne ſince ſhe ſailed the 21ſt of May.

LONDON.

June 26. The Hawke Privateer, of Briſtol, is taken by the Eagle Privateer of Bayonne, and carried into Bayonne.

July 2. Tueſday the Court of Directors of the Eaſt-India Company voted 6000l. to the three Ships arrived at Leith, as a Reward for their Bravery, in clearing themſelves from the Enemy, when attacked by two French Men of War, agreeable to the Promiſe made by them to all their Ships in going out, in caſe they behaved well.

July 5. We are aſſured a Squadron will in a few Days ſail for the Baltick.

A French Privateer of 16 Guns, and a Spaniſh Ship ſuſpected of having contraband Goods on board, are taken by the Ranger Privateer, and ſent into Falmouth.

The Probite, of 16 Guns, L'Aigle, of 12 Ditto, L'Unique, of 12 Ditto, and L'Impromptu, from Bourdeaux for America, are taken by the Cæſar, Lion and Phœnix Privateers of Briſtol, and Tygreſs Privateer of Biddeford, and brought into Briſtol.

The Alovette, and the Amiable Roſe, both from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux, are taken by the Spotſwood, Seaton, a Letter of Marque, from Briſtol for Virginia, who has alſo retaken, in Company with the Prince of Wales, Capt. Lewis, the Sarah, Mackey, from Briſtol for Boſton, and are all brought into Briſtol.

The Middleton Privateer, Capt. Budd, of Guernſey, is carried into Breſt by two French Men of War.

The Duke of Cumberland Privateer, Capt. Steward, is carried into Morlaix by two French Men of War.

A Ship, name unknown, with 400 Hogſheads of Tobacco, is carried into St. Sebaſtians.

The Endeavour, of Boſton, from South Carolina, is arrived at Dublin, laden with indigo, rice, coffee, fir, &c. valued at leaſt at 40,000 l. She had been taken by the French, and was eleven days in their hands, and was retaken by the Boyne privateer of Dublin, capt. Michael Jordan.

A French privateer of 16 guns is taken and carried into Cork by the Hind ſloop of war, capt. Richard Hughes.

July 9. They write from Aberdeen, that the Dolphin Sloop of War, Capt. Parker, has taken a French Privateer of 16 Guns, with 15 Ranſomers on board.

A Ship of 500 Tons Burthen, bound for Bourdeaux from St. Domingo, is taken and brought into Briſtol by the Trial Privateer.

July 14. It is ſaid that three Regiments will ſpeedily embark for America.

We hear that the King of Pruſſia has deſired that ſix Engliſh ſhips of the line be ſent to protect the trade of his ſubjects in the Baltick.

Laſt Thurſday the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; was unanimouſly elected to repreſent the City of Bath.

We hear that orders are iſſued out for ſending 15000 men abroad, to the aſſiſtance of the army of obſervation under the command of the Duke of Cumberland.

It is currently reported, that the Empreſs Queen lies dangerouſly ill of a fever at Vienna.

July 15. Yeſterday were ſhipped for Virginia, 3000 lb. of Gun-Powder and other Military Stores.

July 16. Letters received Yeſterday from Barcelona adviſe, that the Fortune Sloop of War was arrived there to purchaſe Vegetables for the Britiſh Fleet, and that 14 Engliſh Men of War were going to cruiſe off Toulon.

Two Ships from Virginia, Names unknown, are taken and carried into Morlaix.

The Pondicherry, the Dover's Prize, is purchaſed by private Contract, for the capital Ship of the Ladies Reſolution Privateers, and the Command given to Commodore George Walker. She has the Character of a prime Sailer, and is to mount 40 Carriage Guns, beſides Swivels.

Several Cheſts of Money have been found concealed among the Ballaſt of the Dromedaire, from St. Domingo, taken by his Majeſty's Ship York. It is thought this will be as rich a Ship as any taken this War.

There was no Court at Kenſington Yeſterday, on account of the Death of the Queen Dowager of Pruſſia.

July 16. The Tranſports lately taken into the Government's Service; will be ready on Monday next to receive Troops or Military Stores on board.

The Broderick Privateer of Guernſey, is taken by the Victory Privateer of St. Maloes.

A Ship from Carolina for London, with 500 Barrels of Rice, is taken by two French Privateers.

Yeſterday upwards of 50 Pieces of Cannon were ſhipped at the Tower for different Ports on our Coaſt.

We hear a Draught will be made out of the three Regiments of Foot-Guards.

Two Veſſels are gone Expreſs to North-America.

July 18. It is ſaid that 4000 of our Troops have Orders to hold themſelves in Readineſs to embark for America.

Twelve Men of War are now building in the ſeveral Yards in the River.

A French Privateer, of 26 Guns, and 330 Men, is taken off Altea by the Experiment Man of War.

We hear that Part of the Matroſſes at the Camp at Chatham are ordered to hold themſelves in Readineſs for an Embarkation; as alſo that ſome of the Train of Artillery is to be ſent with them.

July 20. We hear that the Jerſey Man of War, during a Cruize of ſix Months in the Channel of Malta and the Levant, has taken ſeven Prizes, computed to be worth upwards of 50,000 l. Sterling.

Extract of a Letter from Hull, July 11.

"On Saturday laſt was brought into this Port, a large Swediſh Ship, laden with Anchors, Guns, Pitch, and warlike Stores: By their Bills of Lading they are bound to Oſtend; but their People acquaint us, that they were going to Dunkirk, on Account of ſome Privateers that were fitting there, and waiting for them.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, dated July 17.

"Sir Edward Hawke leaves this Town To-Day, without hoiſting his Flag; his Ship is fitting with the greateſt Expedition.

"An Order is ſent by every Cartel Ship, that the Engliſh Priſoners ſhall not be impreſſed when received from France, but may have their Liberty, or enter on board ſome of his Majeſty's Ships, in which Caſe they will have two Months Advance paid them, and a Month's Leave to ſee their Friends."

We hear that the following Forces are ordered to march and embark, viz. Lord Hume's Regiment, Col. Hodgſon's and Col. Brudenell's: One Battalion of Lord George Bentick's, one of General Cornwallis's, one of General Steuart's, one of Kingſley's, one of the Old Buffs, one of the Earl of Effingham's, one of General Wolfe's, and three Battallions of the Foot-Guards.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Ancram goes abroad as a General Officer with the Forces.

The Phœnix, Lindſay, from Koningſberg to Hull, is taken by the Ruſſian Fleet, and carried into Dantzick.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, dated July 20.

"An Expedition is on Foot from this Port. It is aſſured that 10000 Men will be embarked here very ſoon, under Convoy of nine Men of War, which are all here except the Burford, Capt. Young, which Ship is ordered here from the River as ſoon as poſſible. Sir Edward Hawke's late Journey hither, and the Hurry in fitting his Ship, induce a Belief that he will have the Command of this Squadron.

"The Marines are ordered aſhore from on board the reſpective Men of War, but with what View we cannot yet deviſe."

The Poſtilion, of Amſterdam, is ſent into Briſtol by the Antient Briton Privateer, who retook her from a French Privateer off Cape Finiſterre, and drove the Privateer aſhore on a Ridge of Rocks.

Laſt Night there was a very hot Preſs on the River; near 2000 Men being taken, and none permitted to eſcape.

July 24. It is aſſured Oſtend is blocked up by the Veſuvius Fire-Ship, the Fire Drake Ketch, and the Diſpatch Sloop of War; and that the Roſe Man of War has Orders to relieve the Veſuvius.

We hear that the Forces to embark make in all twelve Regiments, beſides Marines, and are to be commanded by three Generals.

A number of battering Cannon and ſcaling Ladders are embarking on board the Tranſports lately taken into his Majeſty's Service.

We hear the above Ships are ordered to have their Proviſions augmented to a ſix Month's Voyage.

July 26. We hear the battering Cannon, Bombs, and warlike Stores, that have been ſhipping at the Tower for ſome Time, are ordered to be at the Nore To-morrow.

Letters from the Coaſt of Africa mention, that the French Fleet having attacked Cape-Coaſt Caſtle, and ſome other Engliſh Forts, were repulſed with very little Damage done to the Settlements.

The Hampton-Court Man of War has, it is ſaid, taken five or ſix Prizes, and carried them into Villa-Franca.

We hear that the French Eaſt-India Ship taken by the five Privateers, has on board 40,000 Stand of Arms, 100,000 l. in Specie, and near 100 Tons of Bar-Iron, beſides other Particulars.

According to Letters from Dantzick, dated the 12th of July, the Pruſſian Field Marſhal Lehwald was certainly in full March to attack General Lieven, who commands the firſt Column of the Ruſſian Army.

The Anſon and Surprize Men of War, and the Tryal Sloop of War, are arrived in the Downs with 92 Sail of Ships from the Leeward Iſlands under Convoy, having ſeen in ſafely all thoſe bound to Ireland and St. George's Channel; ſome of the latter are arrived at Briſtol, Liverpool and Cork. The Fleet of Merchantmen conſiſted of 130 Sail, and ſailed from the ſaid Iſlands the 11th of June, under Convoy of nine Ships of War, ſix of which returned after ſeeing them ſafe thro' the Weſtward Paſſage.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, dated July 24.

"The beſt Intelligence we can at preſent gain concerning the Expedition which is carrying on here with ſo much Secrecy is, that fourteen Regiments will, one after another, arrive here, and be embarked on board the Tranſports which are ordered round from the River. Some of the Troops are expected on Wedneſday, and are to encamp on the South-Sea Common, near this Place. The Squadron, it is ſaid, is to conſiſt of 14 or 16 Men of War, to be commanded by Sir Edward Hawke, in the Ramillies, who will have under him Vice Admiral Knowles, in the Royal-William, and Rear Admiral Broderick, in the Barfleur. Sir Edward is expected in a Day or two."

The Artificers in Woolwich Yard have worked double Tides for ſome Time paſt, in order to get ready the Fire-ſhip, and the Fire-drake Bomb-Ketch, which are ordered to Sea with all Expedition.

Two Ships from Martineco are taken, and ſent into Kinſale, by the Centurion Man of War.

The Maſter of a Ship from Malaga, arrived at one of our Weſtern Ports, was brought to by his Majeſty's Ship York, who had a large Ship in Tow, from India to Bourdeaux, and was ſteering with her Prize towards Liſbon.

We are informed, that the French St. Domingo Fleet, when it firſt ſailed, conſiſted of 21 Sail without Convoy; 14 of which have already been taken, and it is apprehended few, if any, will eſcape.

July 28. *Nine more Independant Companies of Highlanders are immediately to be raiſed, for the eaſier recruiting the Highland Battalions in America.*

July 30. By a Meſſenger arrived at Whitehall, we learn, that Intelligence having been brought to the Duke of Cumberland, that a Party of French had paſſed the Weſer, to the Number of 3000; His Royal Highneſs detached a Body of 7000 Men, under the Command of General Sporcken, to ſurprize them: That General marched on the 17th with ſuch Secrecy, that the French were wholly unprepared, and he having fallen upon them, cut almoſt every Man of them to Pieces.

Ships taken from the French ſince the Commencement

of the War, to the 12th of July, 1757: Merchantmen, 681; Privateers, 91. In all 772.

Ships taken by the French in the aforesaid Time: Merchantmen, &c. 637.

It is computed that the English have profited by Captures upwards of two Millions.

The Experiment Man of War has taken a French Privateer of 40 Guns, on the Coast of Valentia, after a smart Engagement, in which the French Captain and several Officers were killed.

Private Letters advise, that some French Men of War that lately sailed from Toulon went to Malta, where they were furnished with 400 Pieces of Cannon out of the Arsenal, and were upon their Return with them again to Toulon.

It is reported that the Kings of Spain and Sardinia have entered into Alliance with England.

August 2. Private Letters from France advise, that 16 Ships of the Line are fitting out at Rochfort, to sail the Middle of this Month on a secret Expedition.

There is Advice that the French are marching down 26000 Men to their Coasts to guard against our Embarkation.

The King of Prussia Privateer of Exeter, is taken and carried into Rochfort, by a French Frigate of 36 Guns; and the same Frigate has likewise taken the St. Olave Privateer of London, and sent her into Brest.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Lukey, Master of His Majesty's Ship Tartar, to his Father in Cork.

"I take this Opportunity, amongst other Things, to give you some Particulars of our Success, in the Suppression of an inveterate Enemy, by taking the following Prizes within the Course of eight Months, viz.

	Guns.	Men.	Killed.
Le Cerf Privateer, of St. Maloes,	24	200	23
Hero Ditto, of Ditto, - - -	15	162	1
Grand Gideon Ditto, of Granville,	22	215	7
Mount Rozea Ditto, of Rochelle,	20	190	58
Maria Victoria Ditto, of Havre,	24	274	30
Duke d'Aquillon Ditto, of St. Maloes,	26	303	47
Philip Ditto, of Morlaix, - -	18	190	14

A Snow from Rochelle for Quebeck, with 10,000 Arms, and a Ship from Martinico for Bourdeaux, valued at 35,000 l. We are a Ship of 26 Guns, and 160 Men, and we have had the good Fortune to take 148 Guns, 1535 Men, of which 180 were killed outright, with the Loss of only four Men to ourselves. My Share of Prize-Money amounts to about 9000 l."

[For more LONDON News, &c. see the next Page.]

St. Jago de la Vega, in Jamaica, July 9.

On Monday arrived Captain Robinson in a Cartel from Porto Prince, on board of whom came Captains Connell and Smith, late Commanders of Privateers, taken by the French.

We are assured there are at present but two French Men of War at Cape Francois.

July 30. Sunday last arrived two French Ships, taken by his Majesty's Ships the Edinburgh, Princess Mary, Dreadnought, and Lively (which last came in with them) who were lying in Isabella Road, in the Island of Hispaniola, and on seeing six Ships, immediately weighed, and stood after them; but four of them having the Wind of our Ships escaped. The Prizes carry 24 Guns, and 150 Men each; one bound from St. Maloes, the other from Marseilles to Cape Francois. Their Cargoes are said to consist chiefly of Silks, Velvets, &c. and a large Quantity of Castile Soap, and are reckoned to be worth upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds.

August 6. Monday arrived his Majesty's Ships Edinburgh, Princess Mary, and Dreadnought, from a Cruize. They brought in with them a French Ship of about 250 Tons, bound from Marseilles to Cape Francois; this being the fourth Prize they have taken since their Cruize, three of which have arrived here, the fourth retaken.

Kingston, July 23. On Tuesday last arrived here Mr. Quin, a Mariner, who informs us, that himself, and 15 others, made their Escape from Cape Francois in a Long-boat the 15th Instant, and at that time there were lying there four French Ships of War, none of which, he says, mounts less than 60 Guns, and that two of these Ships arrived from Old France five or six Days before their Escape.

Yesterday Afternoon came to Kingston seven Seamen belonging to his Majesty's Ships Princess Mary and Edinburgh, who say, that as they were bringing in to this Port a French Storeship, taken by the above Men of War, they were retaken by a French Privateer, of six Carriage Guns, and 80 Men, off Port Morant, after a running Fight of four Hours, when the Privateer boarding them they surrendered, having only 15 Hands on board the Prize. The Frenchmen carried them to Hispaniola, from whence they got a Passage to the North-side of this Island in a Spanish Vessel, and from thence travelled hither.

August 6. Friday last Captain Gordon, Commander of the Mercury Privateer, who left Port-Royal the 20th ult. engaged a French Privateer Brig, of 14 six Pounders, and 130 Men, for two Hours and a Half, wherein he exchang'd upwards of 40 Broadsides. There were several killed and wounded on both Sides, and unfortunately the gallant Captain Gordon; whereon the Command fell on the brave Capt. Connell, who would have fought the Vessel while she could swim, but falling short of Ammunition, he prudently returned into Port-Royal to refit; and we hear will sail in two or three Days, exceedingly well equipt with all Necessaries, and supported with above 100 brave Seamen, fully resolved to be revenged for the Loss of their late worthy Commander.

August 13. Sunday last a Rhode-Island Sloop, going round to the North-side of the Island, was taken off the East End by a French Privateer, of 6 Carriage, and 10 Swivel Guns, and 45 Men; this is the tenth Prize this Privateer has taken.

Monday the Brig Port Antonio, Captain Usher, lately bought and fitted out by Admiral Coates as a Vessel of War, in order to cruize about the Island, being cruizing off Morant, this Privateer espied him, and made up to him; but on observing his Pendant Monsieur soon found out his Mistake, and sheered off: However, after a Chace from Day-light till Noon, he took her in Sight of Kingston, and brought her into Port-Royal; she is called the St. Antonio.

Yesterday sailed the La Flecha Man of War, of 20 Guns, commanded by Don Luis Valesco, belonging to his Most Catholick Majesty. She lately came into this Port on Suspicion of several Spanish Vessels being (as they said) maltreated by sundry English Privateers; the contrary of which we hear has been fully made appear, to the Satisfaction of the Spanish Commander.

BOSTON, *September 12.*

Captain Gay, from the Bay of Fundy, informs, that Governor Lawrence was arrived at Chignecto, with two Regiments of Men, from Halifax, convoyed by the Success Man of War, and Vulture Sloop.

Monday last his Majesty's Ship Enterprize, of Forty Guns, Captain Donkley, arrived here from Halifax, which Ship was Convoy to the Transports with the Highland Regiments on board, as also to the several Merchantmen from London, &c. which arrived here the Week before last.---After the Transports were all safe into Halifax, the Enterprize immediately proceeded to this Place, having on board a considerable Quantity of Money for his Majesty's Service in these Parts.---The same Day Capt. John Philips, junior, arrived also, in one of the London Ships, having put into Halifax with the Enterprize.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, August 29.

---"The 19th Instant the English Fleet looked into the Harbour of Louisbourg, and discovered the French Fleet lying there. On the 20th, being a little foggy, the Windsor went to look in, and not seeing any of the French Ships, the whole Fleet put away immediately for Halifax, and arrived the same Day Week they sailed from hence. The Men of War have received Orders to be in Readiness to sail at an Hour's Warning. Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, has hoisted his Flag on board the Invincible, which is by far the best Ship in the Squadron."

We hear from Salem, that a fishing-schooner, belonging to Marblehead, was taken about 3 weeks ago, on the banks, by a French privateer from Louisbourg, who took all the men out of her but two, and put 14 of their own hands on board, with 6 carriage guns; and in order to decoy the other fishermen, they left the management of the schooner to the two Englishmen; soon after which, they fell in with a New-York privateer, who retook her, and sent her into Marblehead, where she arrived last Saturday. We also hear, that the above French privateer had taken three other vessels, besides the schooner, which she sent into Louisbourg.

NEW YORK, September 19.

Saturday Evening last His Excellency THOMAS POWNALL, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief of the Massachusetts Bay, arrived here from Boston; and we are told his Excellency sets out this Day for New-Jersey, there to open his Commission as Lieutenant Governor of that Province.

Since our last Capt. Jacobson arrived here in 9 Weeks from London.

Thursday Night last arrived here a Brig belonging to, and bound from, Rhode Island to Surrinam, having Horses, &c. on board. She was seized on her Passage by the Privateer Brig Hope, Capt. M'Daniel, of this Port.

The Granada Bomb Ketch, and several other Vessels that lately arrived here from Halifax, fell down Yesterday to proceed to the Eastward.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.

On Thursday, the Eighth Instant, two young Women, and a Lad, about fourteen Years of Age, of the Name of M'Ilroy, in Paxton Township, about five Miles from Harris's Ferry, were carried off by the Indians.

We have Advice from Bethlehem, in Northampton County, that on Friday last three Indians came to the House of Joseph Killer, in Plainfield Township, seventeen Miles from Bethlehem, and carried off his Wife, and three of his Sons, one fourteen Years of Age, another five, and the third three Years old. They left a Child, six Months old, in the Cradle, without doing any Harm to it. A Daughter of Killer's was on the Mow in the Barn, and saw her Mother and Brother, who were threshing there, taken away; likewise her two younger Brothers brought out of the House by the Indians. Killer, and another of his Sons, were ploughing at some Distance; but there being a Hill betwixt them and the House, they knew nothing of what had happened till they came home. Two Mares are missing, which it is supposed they took with them. No Damage was done to the House, nor any Thing about it.

Since our last came up the retaken Prize Snow. The two Privateers concerned in the taking of her with the Stanwyx, belong to Bermuda and Rhode-Island.

On Saturday last Capt. Brown arrived here from Kingston, in Jamaica, by whom there is Advice of the Arrival there of the Captains Arthur, Eccles, and Tomlinson, from this Port. On his Passage he spoke with Capt. Spring, of this Place, off of Cape Tiberon, also bound to Jamaica, all well.

Captain Tomlinson, off of Hispaniola, was attacked by a French Privateer Schooner, of eight Carriage Guns, which he fought an Hour and a Half, and beat her off.

Arrived at Jamaica. The Friendship, Philips, from Boston. The Bumper, Hunter; the Pitt, Jones; the Polly, Gadderar; the Pompey, Goodwin; the Mary, Richards; and the Molly, Harriot, from New-York. The Hannah, Robinson, from Rhode-Island.

On Sunday last arrived here His Majesty's Ship Wager, Capt. Shermure, from Jamaica. On the Coast he spoke with two French Prizes bound to New-York.

Captain Moorecomb, from Halifax, spoke with two Line of Battle Ships, bound in there from England.

This Day Captain Murray arrived here from Providence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Samuel, John Pyne, from St. Kitts.
---------Charming Molly, John M'Craney, from Rh. Island.
---------Seaflower, Peleg Shearman, from Ditto.
---------Catherine, Jeffery Cooper, from New-York.
Snow Earl of Loudon, Jonathan Moorecomb, from Halifax.
Brig Mary, John Hudson, from Ditto.
------Sally, Joseph Brown, from Jamaica.
------Shirley, Alexander Adams, from Lisbon.
------Concord, Henry Ash, from New-York.
Schooner Elizabeth. Jabez Bulkely, from Boston.
Ship William and George, R. M'Calmont, from Lairne.
-----Union, Jonathan Crathorn, from Liverpool.
-----Peggy, James Abercrombie, from New-York.
-----Dursley Galley, Magnus Watson, from Ditto.
-----Ship Beulah, James Gibbons, from Ditto.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Lovely, Thomas Grant, for Barbados.
--------Ann and Elizabeth, S. Chancellor, for Madeira.
Schooner Betty, William Weston, for Boston.
Sloop Experiment, T. Alexander Shurlock, for N. Carolina.
-------Sally, Alexander Sage, for Antigua
-------Mary-Ann, Samuel Spofforth, for Bermuda.
Brig Cornelia, Robert Patton, for Jamaica.

CLEARED.

Brig Sally, Robert Peterson, to Antigua.
--------Peggy, Randal Wilson, to Jamaica.
--------Manchester, Joseph Lightbourn, to Ditto.
Ship Southall, Thomas Rodgers, to Barbados.
Snow Melesent, John Cotton, to Barbados.
------Oliver Cromwell's Prize, Barth. Fabre, to St. Kitts.
Sloop Betsey, Jonathan Wood, to Ditto.
------Fanny, Nathan Scott, to Barbados.
------Mary, Thomas Wood, to Ditto.
------Charming Molly, John M'Craney, to Rhode-Island.
------Mary, William Pitt, to Antigua.
Snow Betsey, John Warner, to Madeira.

JUST imported in the Union, Jonathan Crathorne Master, from Liverpool, a Quantity of good Salt, and several Men and Women Servants, whose Times are to be disposed of by said Master, on board the Ship, now lying off Hamilton's Wharff, or by WILLIAM GRIFFITTS, at his House, in Second-street.

Just imported from Liverpool, by the last ships, and to be sold by

RANDLE MITCHELL,

At his store in Walnut-street, the south side, near Second-street,

SHOT, bar lead, beaver coatings, green and blue naps, red and blue broadcloths, halfthicks, Yorkshire plains, rugs and blankets, variety of mens coloured and white worsted hose, brown thread ditto, mens and boys felt hats, shaloons, short pipes, 7 8ths, yd. wd. and 5 qr. wd. Irish linens and sheetings, 3 q. 7 8ths, yd. wd. and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, 3 qr. linen stripes, variety of striped cotton hollands, variety of blue and white linen handkerchiefs, 6 qr. 6 qr. and a half, and 7 qr. blue and white bed bunts, dark coloured fustians, and white jeans, flowered demities, variety of ribbons, garters, worsted bindings, threads, nonsopreties, pins, buck and bone table knives, scissars, variety of cuttoe knives, pistol cap knives, penknives, mens, womens and boys buckles, razors, snuff boxes, great variety of sleeve and coat buttons, men and womens thimbles, knitting needle, &c. Tbc.

TO be sold, by Way of publick Vendue, on the 11th Day of October next, at the Dwelling-house of John Moore, in Chichester, alias Marcus-hook, sundry Sorts of Houshold Goods, viz. Pewter, Brass, Iron Pots, Feather Beds and Bedding; also ten Milch Cows, five Pair of Steers, and sundry other young Cattle, Horses, Mares and Colts, about thirty Stacks of Hay, great Part Clower, and the rest drained meadow Hay, sheep and Swine, a Cart, Plough, Harrow and Geers, and sundry other Things, too tedious to mention. Credit as usual, and Attendance will be given by

JOHN MOORE.

N. B. The said Moore has three Plantations to lett, with a Quantity of Meadow to each, for a Term of Years.

Philadelphia, September 19, 1757.

RUN away, an Apprentice, belonging to Alexander Kennedy, of this City, named Edward Turner, about five Feet five Inches high, middling set, lately had the Small pox, has been about a Twelvemonth at sea, but has a Country Look. As his Master is for sailing soon, he begs the Favour of any Gentleman he may ship himself with, to detain his Wages, and give Notice the same to Capt. John Mears, which will greatly oblige

ALEXANDER KENNEDY.

STRAYED away from Adam Redd, a Chestnut sorrel Horse, a natural Pacer, about four Years old, a dim Blaze down his Face, three white Feet, branded A on the near Shoulder, and D on the near Buttock. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to Adam Redd at Thomas Chandler's, at the Center, near Brandiwine, or to William Pew, at Nottingham, James Moore, at Sadsbury, or George Fisher, at Paxton, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

ADAM REDD.

STRAY'D from the Rising Sun, in Fourth-street, about the 10th of September inst. a small dark brown Horse, about 13 Hands and a Half high, shod before, has a Star in his Forehead, a small Blaze down one Side of his Face, and a Snip on the End of his Nose. Whoever takes up said Horse and brings him to JOSHUA MITCHELL, at said Place, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward.

To be SOLD,

AT publick Vendue, for ready Money, on the 10th Day of October next, at the Town of Newcastle, upon Delaware, a variety of new Houshold Furniture, consisting of Walnut and Mahogony Tables, Looking-glasses of different Sorts and Sizes, Damask, Leather and Rush-bottomed Chairs, Pictures, Brass headed Hand-irons, Shovels and Tongs, Chest of Drawers, Beds and Bed-cloths, Diaper and Damask Table-cloths, Pewter Dishes and Plates of all Sizes and Sorts, China Ware, Pots, Pans, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.---Also a a good new Chaise, Horses, Cows, &c.

At same Time will be sold three Tracts of Land, one situate in Red-lion Hundred, in Newcastle County, containing 170 Acres; another in St. George's Hundred, in said County, containing 106 Acres; and another Tract in Appoquinimink Hundred, in said County, containing 380 Acres, all well fenced, watered and timbered, with good Mansion houses and out Houses on each of them. Also an exceeding good large Brick Dwelling house, in the Town of Newcastle, almost opposite to the Court house, a fine Garden and Lot thereto adjoining, with an excellent Landry, Kitchen, Stable, Chaise house, and other Houses thereto belonging, a large commodious Cellar under the whole House, with many other Conveniences, too tedious to mention. Likewise another Brick Dwelling-house, situate in the said Town, and Lot, lying contiguous to the aforesaid House. An indisputable Title will be given for the same, and a Year's Credit, on the Purchaser's giving Bonds and Security at the Time of Sale. The Vendue will be adjourned from Day to Day till the Whole is finished, by

JOHN LAND.

DROPT, in Philadelphia, a Parchment Deed, dated Sixth December, 1735; Benjamin Fairman, and Susanna, his Wife, to Robert Hopkins, for two Pieces of Ground in Shackamaxon. The Person who found it, by applying to JOHN REILY, Conveyancer, in Chestnut-street, shall, upon Delivery thereof, be handsomely rewarded.

Upper Merion, September 21. 1757

TO be sold, by the Subscriber, living near the Gulph-Mill, a likely young Negro Man, who has been used to Country Business; also a Parcel of likely young Horses and Mares, who may be either fit for Draught or Riding; all which will be sold on very reasonable Terms for ready Money, or short Credit, by

RICHARD BEVAN.

TO be sold, a good Ship's Yawl, not much used, 15 Feet Keel: Also about 10000 Feet of good dry Pine Boards. Enquire of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Boat-builder, near Captain Goodman's, the upper End of Water-street.

N. B. The Boards will be sold cheap.

RUN away, on the fourth of June last, from Thomas Riche, of this City, a Negroe Man, named Christmas, a very likely Fellow, 5 Feet 4 Inches high, or thereabouts: Had on, when he went away, a blue Broadcloth Coat, very short, lined with white, Check or Ozenbrigs Shirt and Trowsers, no Shoes, Stockings, nor Hat; his Teeth were filed, and he can scarce speak English. Whoever takes up and secures said Negroe, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by THOMAS RICHE.

N. B. He is supposed to be about Horsham, and was the Negroe that left the Goods there, found and advertised in this Paper by WILLIAM LUKENS, of that Place.

LONDON,

July 28. We are informed that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland has armed 30000 Peaſants for the Defence of the Electorate of Hanover.

The two Highland Battalions are ordered to be augmented with three Companies; each Battalion will then conſiſt of 1300 Men.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Mordaunt, and Major-Generals Conway and Cornwallis, will embark with the Troops which are going on an Expedition.

A large French Cutter Privateer is taken, and ſent into Guernſey, by the Rocheſter Man of War, who, with the Scarborough Man of War, was in chace of two French Privateers, one of 40, and the other of 50 Guns.

The Anger, from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, is taken by the Blenheim Privateer, of London, and ſent into Plymouth.

July 30. Private Letters by the Holland Mail Yeſterday ſay, the French Miniſter has demanded Delfſyle, a Place belonging to the Dutch, near Embden, as a Security for their obſerving a ſtrict Neutrality.

Some Letters from Sweden ſay, that a general Embargo is laid on all the Ships in that Kingdom.

A Body of Auſtrian Troops have enter'd Sileſia, and advanced as far as Landeſhut and Schmeideberg, and their commanding Officer has ſent a Meſſage to the Magiſtrates of Hirſchfeldt to demand Contributions.

Yeſterday Mr. Mitten, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, ſet out from the Secretary of State's Office, to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, on ſome very important Affairs.

The Britannia, ------, and the Peggy, Boyd, both from Virginia to Glaſgow, are taken and carried into Morlaix.

A large Snow from St. Domingo is brought into Briſtol by the Antient Briton Privateer, Capt. Murray, who has alſo taken and ſent into Wales two French outward bound Ships.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, July 18.

"Yeſterday arrived and encamped Lord Hume's Regiment, Colonel Hodgſon's, and Colonel Brudenell's; and Yeſterday embarked for the Iſle of Wight General Cornwallis's; and this Morning Hume's, Hodgſon's and Brudenell's embarked; General Stewart's is to ſerve on board the Men of War as Marines."

We hear a Lieutenant and 40 Men are ordered to be immediately draughted from all the Regiments now in Scotland.

Plymouth, July 15. Since my laſt arrived the Sheerneſs Man of War from the Weſtward, who has brought in the Portmahon Privateer of St. Maloes, of 14 Guns and 84 Men; the Deal Caſtle, Letter of Marque, of Briſtol, Karr, Maſter, has brought in a Daniſh Veſſel with Bread, Flour, and Wheat, from Breſt, ſaid to be bound to Amſterdam. Came in the St. George, Robinſon; Shark, Harmon; Iſaac of Liverpool; Black Prince, Creaton; and the Boſcawen, Harden, all 5 Privateers, who have taken and brought in with them the Prince of Conti, a French Eaſt-India Man of 50 Guns, from St. Sebaſtians for Pondicherry: The Minerva, of and from Bourdeaux, for Canada, taken by the King of Pruſſia Privateer, with Wine and Proviſions. The ſaid Privateer, and the Defiance of Briſtol, have taken the St. Peter, and the St. Martin from Ditto, with Ditto.

Sherborne, July 22. We are aſſured that the following Regiments, viz. The 1ſt Battalion of Buffs, or 3d Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. Howard. The 1ſt of the King's own, or 8th Regiment. The firſt of Kingſley's, or 20th Regiment, are to march on Monday the 25th, from the Camp near Dorcheſter, for the Iſle of Wight, to join other Troops, to the Number of 10,000, which are to be ſent on a ſecret Expedition. The ſaid Battalions are to encamp on their March the whole Way, viz. at Blanford, Saliſbury, Rumſey, and in the Iſle of Wight.

The ſecond Battalion of the above Regiments are to remain encamped, having no Orders to move yet.

Chatham, July 23. This Afternoon his Majeſty's Ship Huſſar was launched. She made a fine Appearance, and went off amidſt the Acclamations of ſome Thouſands of Spectators. This is the firſt Deal or Fir Ship that has been built in any of his Majeſty's Dock Yards; is to carry 36 Carriage Guns, and was but twelve Weeks from laying her Keel, to her going into the Water.

Falmouth, July 28. Arrived the Defiance Privateer, of London, Dyer, with three Prizes, viz. a French Privateer of 16 Carriage Guns, the Mary, of Waterford, for Newfoundland, and a Snow belonging to London, from Jamaica, laden with Rum, Sugar, &c. both taken by the above French Privateer; the Young Bertile, of Lamber, from Rotterdam for Port Louis, laden with Plank and Deals; the Five Brothers, of Dantzick, from Bourdeaux for Amſterdam, laden with Flour, brought in by the Ferret Privateer, of Briſtol, Joſeph Engliſh, Commander.

Whitehall, July 23. By Letters from Vice Admiral Watſon, dated the 31ſt of January, off Calcutta, in the River Hughley, there is an Account, That having ſailed the 16th of October laſt, with all the Squadron, and the Walpole and Marlborough Indiamen, from Madraſs for Bengal, he anchored, after a tedious Paſſage, on the 5th of December, in Ballaſore Road; and having croſſed the Braces on the 8th, proceeded up the River, and arrived at Fulta on the 15th, where he found Governor Drake, and the Gentlemen of the Council, on board ſuch Ships and Veſſels as had eſcaped falling into the Hands of the Moors. As the Pilots would not take Charge of the Ships till the Springs were over, the Admiral could not proceed higher till the 28th, when he ſailed with the Kent, Tyger, Saliſbury, Bridgewater, and King's Fiſher Sloop. The next Afternoon Colonel Clive was landed, in order to march and attack Buſbudgia Fort by Land, at the ſame Time that the Squadron appeared before the Place, which anchored, and began to cannonade about Eight a Clock in the Morning on the 30th, and, at Half paſt Eight, the King's Troops were landed to ſupport Col. Clive. The Ships ſoon ſilenced the Enemy's Fire; and, at Seven in the Evening, 100 Seamen were landed under the Command of Captain King. At Half paſt Eight the Body of the Fort was on Fire; and immediately after, News was received that the Place was taken; but the few People in it had all eſcaped. One of the Company's Captains was killed, and four Soldiers wounded. This Fort was extremely well ſituated for Defence, having a wet Ditch round it, but badly provided with Cannon, only 18 Guns, from 24 Pounders and downwards, and about 40 Barrels of Powder, with Ball in Proportion, being found in it. On the firſt of January the Kent and Tyger anchored between Tanna Fort, and a Battery oppoſite to it, both which the Enemy abandoned as the Ships approached. About forty Guns, ſome 24 Pounders, and all mounted on good Carriages, with ſome Powder and Ball, were found in this Fort and Battery; and the Admiral left the Saliſbury as a Guard-ſhip, to prevent the Enemy from regaining them. In the Night the Admiral ſent the Boats, manned and armed, up the River, to burn a Ship and ſome Veſſels, ſaid to be filled with Combuſtibles, which was executed without Oppoſition. The next Morning, early, the Company's Troops were landed, and immediately began their March to Calcutta. The Kent and Tyger ſoon after proceeded up the River, together with the 20 Gun Ship and Sloop. At 40 Minutes after Nine the Enemy began to fire upon the Tyger, from the Batteries below Calcutta, which they abandoned as the Ships approached.

At 20 Minutes paſt Ten, the Tyger and Kent, made a very warm Fire, inſomuch that the Enemy were ſoon drove from their Guns, and preſently after ran out of the Fort, which Capt. Coote, with the King's Troops, and an Officer from the Kent, entered a little before Eleven. Four Mortars, 91 Guns of different Sizes, and a very conſiderable Quantity of all kinds of Ammunition were found in this Fort. The Ships have ſuffered very little in their Maſts, Yards, and Rigging, and have only loſt nine Seamen and three Soldiers killed, and twenty-ſix Seamen and five Soldiers wounded.

An Expedition was then propoſed againſt Hughley, to be executed by the 20 Gun Ship and Sloop, the Boats of the Squadron manned and armed, aſſiſted by all the King's Troops, amounting to 170, the Company's Grenadiers, and 200 Seapoys, which were to be landed under the Command of Major Killpatrick; and every Thing being prepared, they ſailed the 5th of January, under the Command of Capt. Smith, of the Bridgwater; and on the 11th, the Admiral received an Account of the taking that Place, in which was found 20 Guns, from 24 Pounders downwards, with a Quantity of Ammunition. The City of Hughley has ſince been burnt and deſtroyed, together with the Granaries and Storehouſes of Salt, ſituated on the Banks of each Side the River, which will be of great Prejudice to the Nabob, as they contained a Store for the Subſiſtance of his Army, while in that Part of the Country.

Admiralty Office, July 30. His Majeſty's Ship the Southampton, commanded by Capt. Gilchriſt, is put into Weymouth, and he gives an Account, that in his Way from St. Helens for Plymouth, on the 25th Inſtant, about 11 a Clock at Night, off the high Land of St. Albans, he fell in with 5 Sail of French Ships, 2 of which appeared to him to be of equal Force with himſelf; one of them he engaged upwards of an Hour and a Half; ſhe attempted to board him ſeveral Times, but meeting with a warm Reception, and receiving ſo much Damage from her, ſhe made Signals for the other to bear down to her Aſſiſtance, which ſhe immediately did, and he was for ſome Time between two Fires, one upon the Bow, the other upon the Quarter, and continued engaging him upwards of an Hour longer; but Capt. Gilchriſt luckily got his whole Broadſide to bear on the firſt Ship, and by breaching his aftermoſt Guns aft, and his foremaſt Guns forward, he gave her a whole Broadſide, which ſilenced her entirely. The other Ship then came up, and began a very ſmart Engagement for about a Quarter of an Hour, after which ſhe dropt aſtern. By that Time the Southampton was left a perfect Wreck, and in no Condition to follow either of them, having received eight very dangerous Shot between Wind and Water, had ten Men killed, and fourteen reported by the Surgeon to be mortally wounded, and as many more ſlightly wounded, he was obliged to put into Weymouth to repair her Damages. The ſaid five Ships are reported to be two Frigates, with three ſmall Privateers; and the Frigates Weight of Metal is the ſame with the Southampton's.

His Majeſty's Ship the Iſis, Capt. Wheeler, is arrived at Spithead, and has brought in with him three Privateers, viz. the Precieux, 26 Guns, 240 Men, commanded by M. Dubois, belonging to St. Maloes; the Conte de Herville, 16 Guns, 180 Men, Deſhoan, of Bourdeaux; the Prince of Turin, 10 Guns, 84 Men, De Bras, of Havre de Grace: He likewiſe has retaken and brought to Spithead, the Minerva, Hicks Maſter, of London, which came from Antigua, under Convoy of the Anſon.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH MARKS,

A CHOICE Parcel of Cambricks, ſeven Eighths and Yard wide clear Lawns, flower'd Lawns, womens new faſhioned Silk Cloaks trimmed. Alſo preſerved Tammerins. †

Princetown, September 16, 1757.

THE Publick is hereby notified, that the young Gentlemen who ſtand Candidates this Year for the Honour of New-Jerſey College, are to receive their Degrees in a private Manner, on the laſt Wedneſday of this Month, the Preſident's preſent Illneſs being ſuch, that his Phyſicians think it will by no Means be ſafe for him to attend a publick Commencement.

The Truſtees of ſaid College are deſired to meet at that Time without Fail.

STRAYED away from Society-Hill, on the 29th of Auguſt, a brown Horſe, about 14 Hands high, is uſed to the Geers, and is marked on his Sides with the Chains; he paces a ſlow Travel, had no Shoes on, is trimmed only on the Bridle Place. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to George Wells, on Society Hill, near the Swedes Church, or ſecures him, ſo as the Subſcriber may have him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by SAMUEL HOULTON, living at Crumb-Creek near Cheſter. ¶

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 24th of May laſt, from the Plantation of Jacob Hynes, in Weſt-Nottingham, a ſorrel Mare, 15 Hands high, a natural Pacer, with a large Star in her Forehead, a pretty long Switch Tail, and wide ear'd. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to George Dickey, in Kennet Townſhip, or William Anderſon, in the Grove Townſhip; or will inform againſt any Perſon that is concealing her, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward, from JOHN LIVINGSTON, living at Peach Bottom Ferry. ‖

Trenton, September 9, 1757.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Samuel Deal deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, to come and pay off their Debts due to ſaid Eſtate, to

WILLIAM CLAYTON, Executor. ¶

Imported in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, from London, and to be ſold by

JAMES CLULOW,

Oppoſite the Conneſtogoe Waggon, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

RED LEAD, Literage, Magnes, China, Delf, blue and white and white Stone Ware, very cheap for ready Money.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Carolina, Capt. Duncan, from London, and to be ſold by

EMANUEL JOSIAH,

At his ſtore at the corner of Front-ſtreet in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, at very reaſonable rates,

Diaper coverlids, bed-ſide carpets, Yorkſhire cloths, green cloths, green coating, blue mark ſwanſkin, bays, half-thicks, fearnought, ſtriped linſeys, Saliſbury cottons, German ſerge, cloth druggets, corded ditto, flannels, drab cloths, fine broadcloths, baragons, figured veture, coloured ſhag, cotton thickſets, dyed jeans, ſewing thread, yd. wd. ſtuff, tammies, damaſks, camblettees, calimancoes, ſilk Venetians, check brolios, and tobines, ſhalloons, Scotch check handkerchiefs, thread and coloured linen tapes, allopeens, perſians, ſattins, ribbons, ſolitaires, ſilk mittens, ſilk ferrits, laces, Turkey Handkerchiefs, Cyprus crewel, bindings, tapes, ſtriped cadus, linen laces, mens and boys gloves, womens gloves, ſilk and worſted breeches, diaper, Iriſh linen, broad cadus, gartering, mens knit hoſe, boys ditto, women and girls hoſe, worſted caps, ſtriped cotton hollands, cotton velvet ſhapes, dutoys, buckrams, bordered handkerchiefs, mingonet lawn, ſhammy leather ſkins, royal Paper, monair, ſilk and hair twiſt, ſcarff twiſt, death-head buttons, tabby, worſted petticoats, neſts of trunks, breaſt buttons, galoons, montnorth, caps and gauſe, mens ſilk ſtockings, womens toes clogs, ſilk hand clogs, childrens morocco ſtitch'd bottoms, calf ditto, bound ditto, childrens morocco randed pumps, black ditto, womens and girls ſhoes, dowlas, bed-ticks, tandem fineſſes, yard wide tandems, piſtol lawns, flowered lawns, patches of cambricks, demy cambricks, clear lawns, ozenbrigs, check linens, yard wide, hair ſhag, combs, yard & 3 8ths cotton checks, cinnamon, cloves, mace, and ſundry other things. ‖ 10s. Tbc. 3M

WHEREAS EDWARD BROADFIELD, of Trenton, came from England in order to cure and put up STURGEON in the beſt Manner, different from any that has been put up in theſe Parts; and for theſe five Years paſt, at great Expence, has carried on the Buſineſs, and given general Satisfaction to thoſe who have bought for Exportation, or Home Conſumption.

The ſaid Broadfield has now a Quantity of the ſaid Fiſh; and thoſe Perſons who have already favoured him with their Cuſtom, and find them to be deſerving of Recommendation, hopes that it will not be wanting, in order to encourage ſaid Fiſhery. And if Care be taken to keep the ſaid Fiſh under Pickle, it will keep good in the hotteſt Climates, for two Years, which has already been ſufficiently proved; and if any of the Pickle ſhould waſte, only add as much Vinegar as will cover it, putting a Cloth over the Caſk, and the Head upon that, to keep the Air out, and you may preſerve the Fiſh as long as you pleaſe.

N. B. Said Broadfield is obliged to all People who have already favoured him with their Cuſtom; and the ſaid Fiſh, which were formerly ſold by Alexander Lunan, on Hamilton's Wharff, are now ſold by Thomas Mullan, at the Tun in Water-ſtreet, and by no other Perſon in Philadelphia. Tbc.

JUST imported in the Ship Carolina, and to be ſold by ARENT HASSERT, in Lætitia-Court, Philadelphia, Superfine, Middling, and Coarſe Boulting-Cloths. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to THOMAS CAMPBELL, are required to make ſpeedy Payment, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs, without any further Notice. And all thoſe who have any Demands againſt him, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, and they ſhall be immediately paid.

Said Campbell has now on Hand, a large Aſſortment of fine freſh Gold and Silver Lace, Gold and Silver Buttons, Threads, Frogs, Chain, Cords, Vellum, &c. &c. Likewiſe a large Aſſortment of Eaſt-India and European Goods, which he now ſells at the very loweſt Rates, as he intends leaving off Shop-keeping in a very ſhort Time. ¶ 5s. Tbctf.

For LONDON,

The SHIP
MYRTILLA,
Richard Budden,
Commander;

Will ſail with all convenient Speed, and has good Accommodations for Paſſengers.

For Freight or Paſſage, apply to Samuel Howell, Philip Benezet, or ſaid Commander, at the London Coffee-Houſe. Tbc.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 25, 1757.

For St. CHRISTOPHERS,

The SHIP
BRILLIANT,
RICHARD SEAMAN,
Commander;

Mounting 16 Carriage Guns, 6 and 4 Pounders, with a ſufficient Number of Hands, and will ſail the firſt of October. For Freight or Paſſage, enquire of ſaid Commander on board at Stamper's Wharff, or of Thomas Wharton at Mrs. Howell's, in Second-ſtreet.

N. B. The Captain will begin to take in Goods on Monday next.

For LONDON,

The SHIP
CAROLINA,
ROBERT DUNCAN,
Commander;

Will ſail with all Expedition.

For Freight or Paſſage, apply to James Pemberton, or ſaid Commander on board at Pemberton's Wharff.

N. B. The Ship ſails well, and has extraordinary Accommodations for Paſſengers.

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September 29, 1757. NUMB. 1501.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

FRANCFORT, *July* 6.

The lateſt Accounts from Bohemia give us Occaſion to fear, the Succeſs of the Auſtrians againſt the King of Pruſſia falls far ſhort of what the former Letters gave us to expect. It is certain the Pruſſians are moſt advantageouſly poſted, and are watchful of a favourable Opportunity of attacking their Enemy. We were here promiſed laſt Week that Te Deum would be ſung in the Churches on Sunday, on Account of the Victory of the 18th ult. but our Magiſtracy have cautiouſly omitted it, having already given too much Offence to the King of Pruſſia. There is little Appearance that the Execution Army, as it has been called, will make any Figure this Year; more than one third of the Troops of the Upper Rhine have already deſerted, and the reſt ſeem well diſpoſed to follow their Example; of which we had Yeſterday an Inſtance, in the Arrival of a Veſſel full of Muſkets, Tents, and other Baggage, which the Deſerters left behind them.

July 8. Political as well as religious Conſiderations contribute to retard the aſſembling and marching of the Contingents of divers Princes and Circles of the Empire. Some think, that ſince the Houſe of Auſtria is back'd by ſo powerful an Army of French, their Aſſiſtance may very well be diſpenſed with, as nothing could be more agreeable to France, than to ſee the Germans worrying one another, that ſhe might in the End take Advantage of it. And as for the common People in general among the Proteſtants, they have ſeen enough to foreſee, that if the King of Pruſſia ſhould be over-powered, and forced to make a Peace on France's and Auſtria's Terms, they could have no Security hereafter for the Enjoyment of their civil and religious Liberties: And hence it is that ſo great a Number of Soldiers have deſerted from the Troops of the Circle of the Upper Rhine; and hence the Mutiny and Deſertion among the Duke of Wirtemberg's Forces, who have plainly declared they would not contribute to the Oppreſſion of a Proteſtant Prince. By this Specimen of their Temper 'tis clear, that if the King of Pruſſia had Money, he could have Men enough in the Empire to face all the Forces that France and Auſtria could bring againſt him. As for the Swediſh Contingent, which is ſuppoſed to have been purchaſed with French Gold, we fancy it will be no difficult Matter to make the private Men deſert as ſoon as they come into Pruſſian Pomerania; the Swedes being as rigid and zealous Proteſtants as any in the World.

Dreſden, July 3. Yeſterday 2,000 recovered Men ſet out for the Pruſſian Army, and eſcorted the Military Cheſt.

Ceuta June 9. Three Thouſand Moors have again appeared before this Place, and their Number daily encreaſes. Some private Accounts from Gibraltar adviſe, that the Army of the Infidels will be ſoon augmented to 60,000 Men, and that the Prince of Morocco, who commands it, will this Day arrive at the Camp, which is but Half a League diſtant from this City. They only wait to begin the Siege for 20 Pieces of Cannon, and 12 Mortars, which the Engliſh are to furniſh them with, and five Tetuan Galliots ſailed the Day before Yeſterday to embark that Artillery at Gibraltar. Upon receiving this Information, we detached a Felucca and a Xebeck to intercept them, but found them eſcorted by a Man of War and a Frigate.

Malaga, June 22. Our laſt Letters from Ceuta give an Account of the Surrender of Tetuan to Muly Abdallah, and the Reſolution of that Barbarian Prince to make himſelf alſo Maſter of Ceuta; which Place the Moors ſtill keep blocked up, expecting his coming with 15000 Horſe, and a large Body of Foot.

Leghorn, July 1. The Number of Moors increaſes before Ceuta; they continue to bombard the Port, and have ſunk two ſmall Spaniſh Veſſels.

Toulon, June 28. Yeſterday Evening a Signal was given at La Craig, near Cape-Peopel, of the Appearance of 16 Engliſh Men of War. M. de Villarzel, Commandant of Marines at Mahone, ſent hither a Felucca to inform us that he himſelf had counted 19 Sail, viz. 15 Ships and 4 Frigates, which had been cruizing for three or four Days off Minorca. Upon this Advice there is no doubt of M. de la Chee's deferring to ſet Sail till freſh Orders. A Courier extraordinary has been diſpatched to Court on this Account. His 5 Ships are the Ocean of 84 Guns, and 880 Men; the Redoubtable of 74 Guns, and 702 Men; the Guerrier of the ſame Force; the Content of 64 Guns, and 516 Men; and the Lion of the ſame Force; which are to be joined by a Frigate; beſides, ſeven more Ships may be equipped with Frigates, and with theſe twelve we may venture to go in Queſt of the Engliſh.

Paris, July 11. The preſent Situation of Affairs in England would enable us to ſtrike ſome great Stroke, were it not for the Diſſentions among ourſelves, and the Lowneſs of our Finances; however, we are in Hopes of the Parliament's returning before the End of this Month.

Genoa, July 2. We are impatient to know how the Court of Madrid will take the Aſſiſtance which a certain Chriſtian Power is ſaid to afford the Moors. In the mean time, the King turns all his Attention to naval Armaments, and has ordered his Fleet to be augmented to 24 Ships of the Line, beſides Frigates.

Vienna, July 3. Forty-five Pieces of Cannon, taken from the Pruſſians, are actually brought and ranged in the Jeſuit's Square: Twelve more are expected, and they will all be laid up together in our Arſenal with thoſe famous Pieces called ſeven Elements, which the Pruſſians were obliged to leave at Prague, when they retired from before it Anno 1744.

Genoa, July 18. Our Letters from Spain mention, that notwithſtanding the great Preparations that are carrying on by Sea, the Affairs of a Neutrality with Great-Britain is ſo far advanced that they were daily in Expectation of ſeeing it concluded.

Ratiſbon, July 7. His Pruſſian Majeſty, the 4th Inſtant, publiſhed here a Declaration, in which he gives Notice, That if the Ruſſian Troops commit any Hoſtilities in his Dominions, he is determined to treat the Saxons in the very ſame Manner the Ruſſians ſhall treat his Subjects.

Dantzick, July 16. Yeſterday there entered into the Road of this City a Ruſſian Fleet, conſiſting of 25 Men of War, but we know not with what Intent.

From the Head Quarters of the Auſtrian Army at Munckengratz, July 7. A Spy, who is juſt arrived here from Randnitz, reports, that on the 3d of this Month there was upon the Road from Lobuſitz to Welmina, a very ſharp Skirmiſh between a Party of our Troops and a Body of the Enemy; that 300 of the latter were killed, and 350 wounded, theſe laſt were ſent to Leitmeritz; that a Contribution of 300,000 Florins is exacted of that City and the Circle, of which it is the Capital, and that they were obliged to furniſh the Enemy with 265 Pioneers.

Prague, July 16. The King of Pruſſia having called in all thoſe of the County of Glatz who are able to bear Arms, our Troops are in conſtant Motion to prevent their joining him. There has been ſeveral ſharp and bloody Skirmiſhes near the Elbe, in the Neighbourhood of Lowoſitz, between our Troops and thoſe of Pruſſia. The King of Pruſſia having been reinforced with a Body of 7000 Men from Sileſia, is returned towards Lippa, which has cauſed our Army to advance that Way. Yeſterday the Head-Quarters were at Nimes, and the two Armies are ſo near one another, that they muſt ſoon come to an Engagement.

Kloſter, July 12. General Nadaſti writes, that Major-General Count Palfy, who is at Tribitſch, having detached Capt. Grafenſtein towards the Elbe, that Officer found Means to penetrate as far as Tetſchen, where he burnt and ſunk ſeveral Veſſels laden with Wine, Brandy, and Beer, deſtined for Leitmeritz, before the Arrival of a large Detachment ſent from thence to convoy this Embarkation. We have this Moment received the agreeable News, that General Maguire and Duke d'Aremberg have taken the important Poſt of Gabel, where they took four Battalions Priſoners of War, as alſo General Hacke, the Prince of Holſtein, and 105 Huſſars, beſides four Pieces of Cannon, one hundred, ſome ſay four hundred Waggons, loaded with Proviſions and Baggage. This News is the more advantageous to the Auſtrians, as by their being in Poſſeſſion thereof, they can cut off all Communication between the King of Pruſſia and Luſatia.

Gorlitz, July 15. Since the King of Pruſſia extended his Army towards Leitmeritz, Marſhal Daun has ſent Detachments to the Right, in order to penetrate into Sileſia, through the Defiles of Lannſhut, Hirſchberg, and Sehmiedberg. Theſe Detachments have laid the Country under Contributions, and are making Incurſions into the Neighbourhood of Suhweidmitz.

Hanover, July 19. The Army of Obſervation decamped from Hamelen the 17th inſt. in the Night. Its march is directed towards Minden and Caſſel. The Duke of Cumberland left Afforde Yeſterday, where his Head-Quarters were. The 30th our Troops met a Detachment of the Enemy in the Foreſt of Zolling, and killed 300 of their Men. Our Loſs was inconſiderable: However, ſome of our Officers were killed, among whom is M. Scheen, a Lieutenant in the Hanoverian Regiment of Guards.

Gottingen, July 17. We have been in a terrible Conſternation ever ſince the French paſſed the Weſer, and entered Hanover. Yeſterday they took Minden, and made a Demand of 1000 Waggons of Hay, 2000 Sacks of Oats, and 3000 Loaves. A Deputation of two Doctors of Laws, and two Counſellors, has been ſent to treat Matters with them in an amicable Manner. There is to be a Garriſon of 5000 Men at Minden.

Paris, July 18. A Nobleman is arrived here from the Court of Vienna, ſent by the Empreſs Queen, to return his Majeſty Thanks for the Zeal he has ſhewn for the Maintenance of the Rights of the Germanic Body, and the Succours he has furniſhed in Men and Money.

Francfort, July 22. We are aſſured that the Pruſſians will be oliged to come to an Engagement, in order to preſerve their Artillery, and that Part of the Army commanded by Marſhal Keith.

Caſſel, July 16. The Marquis de Contades has demanded, in an amicable Manner, a Paſſage through this City and Country, for a Body of French Troops that is going through Thuringia into Saxony; and as we are not in a Condition to oppoſe him, the Regency ſent Deputies to the Marquis to regulate every Thing relative to the March of thoſe Troops, and the Proviſions and Forage with which they are to be furniſhed. Accordingly the French came through this Place the 13th and 14th Inſtant, and are continuing their March through the Landgraviate in ſeveral Columns, which are all to join upon the Frontiers, and enter in a Body into Saxony.

Duſſeldorp, July 22. The Propoſals made by the French to the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, conſiſt of the four following Articles. 1. That they pay Two Millions. 2. That they deliver up all the the Artillery and Ammunition which is in their Magazine. 3. That they withdraw their Troops from the Hanoverian Army. And laſtly, Furniſh their Contingent to the Empire. Count Buchembourg, before he ſet out for Hamburgh, directed an Officer to make the beſt Terms he could with the French.---- He has already paid 12,000 Crowns.

Edinburgh, July 9. His Majeſty's ſhip the Dolphin, Capt. Marlowe, has brought up a ſmall French Privateer, mounting eight carriage guns and twelve ſwivels, with fifty-ſix men on board, which ſhe took on Wedneſday laſt off Buchaneſs. There were two of them cruizing in concert. 'Tis ſaid the one that eſcaped had ſeveral ranſomers on board.

Kinſale, July 22. Arrived here his Majeſty's Ship Lizard, Capt. Vincent Pierce, Commander, from a Cruize, and brought in with him the L'Hiver Privateer of Breſt, ſix Guns, and 50 Men, and the Fourton of Briſtol, 300 Tons, Henry Thompſon, Maſter, from Jamaica, with Rum and Sugar; ſhe was taken 36 Hours before by the above Privateer before the Lizard re-took her; this is the eighth Prize taken by the above Privateer.

Graveſend, July 13. Paſs'd by, the Sally, Bennet, for Virginia.

Goſport, July 12. Yeſterday ſailed into the Harbour, with Jury-Maſts, the Infernal, a new Bomb-Ketch, lately launched at Northam, near Southampton.

Whitehall, July 19. This Day an Expreſs arrived here from Oſtend, with Advice, that the Commandant of that Town, General Piſa, ſent his Adjutant to the Engliſh Vice Conſul on the 17th Inſtant, at Six of the Clock in the Morning, to tell him, That by Orders from his Court all Communication with England was broke off; and deſiring the Vice Conſul to intimate to the Packet-Boats, and Britiſh Shipping at Oſtend, Bruges, and Nieuport, to depart in 24 Hours, and not to return into any of the Ports of the Empreſs-Queen, 'till further Diſpoſitions might be made; which was accordingly done.

LONDON,

July 14. It is is reported that a warlike Veſſel is fitting out at Toulon, of a quite different Conſtruction from any now in Uſe. It is without Maſts or Sails, is partly ſimilar to the Triremes or three-banked Veſſels of the Antients, having three Rows of extreme long Fin-like Oars on each Side, but entirely different from them in working, which is not with Men, but by Means of a prodigious Engine between Decks, which once ſet a going, works theſe Oars for the Space of Forty Eight Hours with great Velocity.

The Merchants have ſaved large Sums of Money by there not being above 150,000l. inſured on the Fleet arrived from the Leeward Iſlands, occaſioned, we hear, accidentally, by a French Privateer taking a Dutch Ship that had Letters to convey for the ſaid Purpoſe.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. William Clark, of the Exeter, dated at Fiſchamp in Normandy, July 6, 1757.

"I ſailed on Friday the firſt of July for London, and on Sunday the third fell in with a French Privateer, a little to the Weſtward of Beachy-Head, which immediately boarded us; the Conſequence of which was, I was made Priſoner; this was in the Morning, juſt before Day, and as we were cloſe in under the Land, I was in Hopes of being retaken again by ſome of our Cruizers, but to my great Surprize, never ſaw one all the Day. The ſame Evening we were landed at this Place, ſix Leagues to the Eaſtward of Havre-de-Grace, and the next Day we were put in Priſon (I and my Men all together) the only one they have in this Place, for Felons and Rogues of all Kinds; and I am ſorry to ſay, that we both live and lie worſe than the Hogs do in England; we lie on Flint Pavement, and have but a Pound of Straw each Man to ſpread under us, and nothing but the Roof of the Houſe and Heavens to cover us. Our Living is moſt miſerably bad; we have nothing but Bread allowed for Breakfaſt, and at Dinner a Quarter of a Pound of Beef a Man, boiled all to Pieces for Soup, and ſome muſty Cyder to drink; at Supper we have Bread, Water, and green Cale boiled up together. Do the French Priſoners live ſo in England? God forbid!

If our Intelligence concerning Affairs in North America be well founded, nothing but the utmoſt Degree of Ill-Fate can, humanly ſpeaking, make us unſucceſsful in our Attempts upon the Enemy. No leſs, we are aſſured, than forty-four Ships of War, have, for ſome Time paſt, been ſeen in thoſe Seas; and twenty-ſeven more are at this Time on their Road thither. Theſe Circumſtances have given Occaſion to very conſiderable Betts, that Quebec and Cape-Breton, are by this Time in the Hands of the Engliſh.

July 14. The Wound which his Royal Highneſs the Duke received in his Leg at the Battle of Dettingen is broke out afreſh; and Mr. Ranby, his Majeſty's Surgeon, is ſent for to attend his Royal Highneſs.

We hear that our Fleets in America and the Bay will ſhortly be reinforced with ſuch an additional Strength, as that Monſieurs will ſtand very little Chance of getting ſafe into Breſt again, for which Purpoſe we hear it is propoſed to borrow the Crews of ſome Privateers for a limited Time, and to ſettle Things on ſuch a Foundation as to leave no Room for Diſtruſt or Diſſatisfaction.

Extract of a Letter from Biddeford, July 12.

"The Tygreſs Privateer is come in from a Cruize, and brought in with her three Veſſels; which, with four others ſent to Briſtol, make up ſeven Sail, bound from Bourdeaux to St. Domingo. The Tygreſs took them off Cape-Fineſterre, in Company with the Cæſar, Lion, and Phœnix Privateers of Briſtol. Three of them ſtruck to the Tygreſs before the other Privateers came up. Among the ſeven, three were Letters of Marque; one had 20 Guns, and 100 Men, another 14 Guns, and the other 6 Guns, beſides Swivels; that of 14 Guns engaged the Tygreſs about two Hours, but as the Tygreſs was to Leeward, ſhe could not come to ſo cloſe an Engagement as

was

was intended; the Ship of 20 Guns did not engage at all, having a Merchant and Lady on board, who requeſted there might be no Engagement, as there was no Probability of eſcaping. They are three Ships, two Snows, and two Schooners. The Ships are about three hundred Tons each: Their lading conſiſts chiefly of Flour, Beef, Powder, &c. It is computed the ſeven together are worth upwards of 35,000 l."

St. JOHN's, in Antigua, Auguſt 23.

On Sunday laſt his Majeſty's Ship the Briſtol of 50 Guns, commanded by Capt. Leſlie, brought into St. John's road a fine rich French Ship: She is called the Duke de Bourbon, was bound from Bourdeaux to St. Domingo, and is loaded with Wine, Flour, Oil, Soap, Beef, Pork, and the richeſt of Bale Goods: Her Cargo is ſuppoſed to be worth 12,000 l.

September 3. On Wedneſday laſt arrived at Engliſh Harbour from Barbados His Majeſty's Ship the Amazon, Capt. Norton: In her paſſage ſhe took a French Privateer Snow of 16 Guns, and 120 Men: The Snow being much damaged could not keep up with the Man of War, and was the next Day retaken; upon the firſt Intelligence of which Capt. Codrington in the Antigua Brig of War, went out after her, and laſt Night brought her ſafe into Engliſh Harbour. The Amazon alſo went out, ſo that it was impoſſible the Snow could eſcape.

Charles-Town (South-Carolina) Auguſt 18.

On Friday laſt the Clinton Frigate, Capt. Hugh Hughes, (a very rich Ship from Jamaica for London, which had put in here ſome Time ago) having parted her beſt Bower the Night before, in Five-Fathom Hole, drove aſhore upon No-Man's-Land Breakers, where ſhe is loſt, and ſcarce any of her Cargo ſaved beſides ſome Indico. This was one of the Veſſels the Arundel waited for off the Bar; the other, the Suckey, Capt. North, got out, but ſtruck ſeveral Times upon the Bar, beat off Part of her falſe Keel, and is ſaid to have bore away for Virginia.

Saturday laſt three Spaniards were taken up and examined before His Majeſty's Honourable Council, ſuſpected to belong to ſome of the French Privateers cruizing upon the Coaſt of Georgia, and to have come here for Intelligence: And, we hear, one or two of them have acknowledged being on board a French Privateer, of 2 Guns and 38 Men.

Auguſt 25. Monſieur Palanqui, in a Snow of 18 Six-Pounders (formerly the Duke Packet) with 205 Men, we have certain Advice, ſailed from Hiſpaniola about a Month ago, to cruize upon this Continent.---During the laſt War, he took 69 Engliſh Veſſels.

We have alſo Advice, that on the 24th ult. Capt. Tucker, of the True-Blue Privateer of this Port, (of only 10 Guns, and leſs than 50 Men) met with a French Privateer Brigt. between the Capes Mayze and Nichola, of 16 Guns, and 130 Men, from whom, after exchanging a few Shot, he got clear with ſome Difficulty.

BOSTON, *September* 19.

Laſt Monday was brought into this Port, by Captain William Barry, a French Prize Snow, of about 140 Tons, taken by the Privateer Ship Hertford, Thomas Lewis late Commander, on the 12th of July laſt, which was 15 Days after the Privateer left this Port,: The ſaid Snow was bound from Cayenne (the Capital of the French Settlements in South-America, bounded on the North by Surinam) to Nantz, in France, laden with Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Rocoa, and Sugar, Guiliamme Rainboult, Commander; which Prize Captain Lewis carried into Fyal, one of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands, where he arrived in 12 Days, and gave the Command to Captain Barry, who, with the Hertford, left Fyal the 2d of Auguſt laſt.---On the 7th of the ſame Month, Captain Lewis died on board his Ship; and the Firſt Lieutenant, Captain Coppinger, took the Command of her.---On the 10th the Hertford parted from her Prize, and ſtood to the Weſtward in Purſuit of a Ship that juſt hove in Sight.

Captain Barry left in Fyal a French Privateer Ship, called the Gloria Flame, of Bourdeaux, commanded by Captain Rodrigue, mounting 16 Six-pounders, and 11 Swivels, with 120 Men; by which Privateer Captain Barry had been taken on the 3d of May laſt, in the Ship William and Elizabeth, on his Voyage from Port-Royal in South-Carolina to the Orkneys, being in Lat. 46 and 30, and Long. about 34 from London.---The ſame French Privateer had alſo taken a Schooner, Captain Carter, bound from Cape-fear for Briſtol, and two fiſhing Veſſels.

We are likewiſe informed, by Captain Barry, that on the 8th or 9th of July laſt, between 9 and 10 a Clock, in the Evening, they had a violent Shock of an Earthquake in the Weſtern Iſlands (the Shock felt in this Town, in the ſame Month, was on the 8th Day) but no conſiderable Damage done in any of them, as he could learn, except at St. George's, where about 100 Dwelling-houſes were deſtroyed, and great Numbers of People in them loſt their Lives; among whom was the Governor, who was buried in the Ruins of his own Houſe.

By a Letter from Liſbon, dated the 16th of July laſt, we are informed that they had been informed there, that a moſt terrible Earthquake had happened in China, and other Parts of the Eaſt-Indies; that many Places were ſubverted, and Goa totally deſtroyed.

Saturday laſt Capt. Sharrad arrived here in 6 Weeks from Jamaica, and informs, That on the 14th ult. he met with the Aſſiſtance Man of War, of 50 Guns, who then had with her a French Privateer Sloop of 10 Guns, and a Ship which the Sloop, in Conſort with a Brig, had retaken from the Engliſh: That after the Aſſiſtance had taken the above Prize, ſhe gave Chace to the Brig, and run her aſhore on Cape-Corantus, the S. W. Part of the Iſland of Cuba, when the Captain blew her up, together with all the Crew, except about 15 or 20, which got aſhore: That the Aſſiſtance then ſent her Boat aſhore, and brought off the Priſoners, who inform'd them, that ſhe was a Privateer Brig of 16 Carriage Guns, and about 180 Men; and that the Captain ſaid before he ſail'd, that if he was like to be taken, he would blow her up. They ſaw a great Number of Heads, Arms, Legs, &c. on the Shore.

We have an Account from Fort-Cumberland, that the French Troops were encamped a few Miles from that Fort, to the Number of 4 or 5000; that Col. Lawrence with the Troops were arrived and entrenched there.

Tueſday in the Afternoon, John Childs, who had given publick Notice of his Intention to fly from the Steeple of Dr. Cutler's Church, performed it to the Satisfaction of a great Number of Spectators; and on Wedneſday in the Afternoon he again performed it twice; the laſt Time he ſet off with two Piſtols loaded, one of which he diſcharged in his Deſcent, the other miſſing Fire, he cock'd and ſnapt again before he reached the Place prepared to receive him. It is ſuppoſed from the Steeple to the Place where the Rope was fixed, was about 700 Feet upon a Slope, and that he was about 16 or 18 Seconds performing it each Time. As theſe Performances led many People from their Buſineſs, he is forbid flying any more in the Town. The ſaid Childs ſays he has flown from the higheſt Steeples in England, and off the Monument, by the Duke of Cumberland's Deſire.

Saturday laſt Capt. Majeroy arrived at Salem in three Days from Halifax, and by a Gentleman who came Paſſenger we learn, that the Cruizer Sloop of War, Capt. Hartwell, was arrived there in 5 Weeks from Plymouth, and informed that 12,000 Troops were encamped on the Iſle of Wight----That 19 Sail of Capital Ships, under the Command of the Admirals, Hawke, Knowles and Broderick, were to ſail the 15th of Auguſt on a ſecret Expedition.---That Admiral Boſcawen had reſigned his Flag and his Seat in the Admiralty.---That the June Fleet from the Engliſh Iſlands were all ſafe arrived in the Downs--And, that Capt. Spender was ſeen off Falmouth Harbour, the 9th of Auguſt.

NEW-YORK, September 26.

By ſeveral Letters received from Albany ſince our laſt, we learn, that Major Rogers ſet out from that Place on Saturday the 17th Inſtant, with 500 Rangers, and about 100 Volunteers from different Regiments; and we hear that all the Volunteers now in the Army are to act under him for ſome Time, before they can expect to be provided for in the military Way.

Monday laſt in the Afternoon, the Maſſachuſetts Provincial Ship, King George, Capt. Hollowell, arrived at Sandy-Hook from Boſton, with a conſiderable Sum of Money, for the Uſe of his Majeſty's Forces in this Province, &c. The Experiment Man of War of 40 Guns, brought the above Specie from England to Boſton, as mentioned in our laſt.

Saturday Morning laſt, Capt. Thomas Barns arrived here in nine Days from Halifax, and by ſeveral Letters that came in him to Gentlemen in this City, we learn, That Admiral Holbourn, being joined by his Majeſty's Ships the Eagle and Somerſet, both of the Line, ſailed from Halifax on Sunday the 11th Inſtant, with 18 Line of Battle Ships; that a few Miles from the Harbour he was joined by the Devonſhire and Prince Frederick, of 70 Guns each, directly from England, and that three more of the Line alſo were hourly expected; that Governor Lawrence was ſafe arrived at Chignecto, with two Regiments, where all Things were quiet, and that they were not in the leaſt apprehenſive of a Viſit there from the French, as was currently reported; that a ſmall Schooner was returned to Halifax, after looking into the Harbour of Louiſbourg, where the Maſter counted 14 large Ships, with three Flags, and ſeveral ſmall ones; many Tents on Shore, and ſome new Works.

Captain Barns informs us, That a Veſſel was juſt arrived at Halifax from England, who ſome Time before had been ſent Expreſs, by Admiral Holbourn, but brought no late News; and that the Veſſel ſent in there by the Men of War, ſaid to be a large Store Ship, was not above 150 Tons, her Lading chiefly Salt, Nails, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

HAVING by our Meſſage of the 18th of *Auguſt* laſt, anſwered that Part of your Speech relating to the Succour of the City and Province of *New-York*, and complied with every Thing you requeſted of us on that Occaſion; permit us to take under our Conſideration the Remainder of it, and make ſuch Remarks thereon, as a Regard for the Rights of the People and our bleeding Country obliges us to do.

There was a Time when your Honour was pleaſed to declare, that "the Protection of the Province, and the Supporting the People in the Enjoyment of their Civil and "Religious Rights, was what your Duty as well as Incli-"nation would lead you to;" but we are ſorry to find that Time but of a ſhort Duration. More Pains ſeem now to be taken to deſtroy than "ſupport" our Rights; to perſwade the World to believe that we are unwilling to defend the Province, than defend it, or to unite in Meaſures for that Purpoſe; and that we have "ſet Dan-"ger at a Diſtance, and preſumed to treat the Accounts "thereof as the Tales of a Day," than to guard againſt and protect us from that Danger. 'Tis true, ſo little Care has been taken to gain Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions and Deſigns, that our Accounts thereof are generally ſo confuſed, no one can depend on them, and but few of them hitherto have proved to be true: Whether they were "invented or exaggerated through Party "Views," we cannot determine, nor did we ever charge them to be ſo; the firſt Hint thereof comes from the Governor, and it is more than probale he may know it to be true. But we cannot help ſaying, this Inſinuation, ſo artfully made againſt us, is without the leaſt Foundation, and as unkind as it is unjuſt: And that had your Honour the ſame Senſe of the Danger you can ſo well deſcribe, and the ſame Motives and Inclinations to defend the Province, and protect our "Civil and Religious Rights," as we have, they muſt have prevailed on you to paſs one among many of the reaſonable and neceſſary Bills that have been preſented to you for thoſe Purpoſes; nor would you have had Occaſion ſo repeatedly to call on us for the framing of Bills, at a great Expence to the People, which neither your Duty or Inclination, if we may judge from your Actions, could prevail on you to enact into Laws.

No one, unacquainted with the Tranſactions between us, upon Peruſal of your Speech, would ſuſpect that we had ever offered for your Aſſent reaſonable Bills for the Defence of the Province, or that you were by any Means concerned in preventing us from being "put into a Po-"ſture to defend ourſelves, or aſſiſt our Neighbours," but that the whole Blame was juſtly imputable to the Aſſembly. Weak and prejudiced Men may be deceived by ſpecious Inſinuations, but it ſhould be remembered, that they are not, with the Candid and Unprejudiced, ſufficient to invalidate notorious and inconteſtible Facts. This Aſſembly have done every Thing they on their Parts could do, conſiſtent with the Rights and Privileges of the People. In the early Part of our Seſſion we *prepared* a Bill for granting *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds* to the King's Uſe, which you rejected: Another was immediately offered, which would have met with the ſame Fate, had not a Regard for Juſtice, His Majeſty's Intereſt, and the Welfare of the People, prevailed on a worthy Nobleman to interpoſe. Great Part of the ſaid Sum is already expended in paying the Troops under your Honour's Command, and yet what Service has been done by thoſe Troops? What Protection has the Province received from them? Have they relieved the Frontier Inhabitants from the inſupportable Burthens of keeping Watch Night and Day at their own Expence? Or has a ſingle *Indian* been killed or taken Priſoner by them, tho' our Enemies have been continually committing Depredations on the Frontiers, and conſtantly murdering the People? The Law expreſly directs, that Eleven Hundred of the Troops ſhould be employed in making Incurſions into the Enemy's Country, to watch their Motions, gain Intelligence, and communicate their Deſigns in Time to the Inhabitants, that they might be prepared againſt them. But this eſſential Part of the Law, and our Defence, has been altogether neglected: Theſe are Facts "too flagrant and too fatally felt" by our unhappy Frontiers to require Proof. The Fault muſt lie ſomewhere; it cannot be juſtly charged to us; we have granted a ſufficient Number of Men to protect the Province, and Supplies to ſupport them, and more than the People are able to bear another Year---This is all we had a Right to do, or could do, the reſt was the Duty of the Governor. From a View of theſe Facts, it will readily appear who it is that neglects the Protection of the Province, or has failed on their Parts to put it into a Poſture of Defence.

Your Honour is pleaſed again to call on us for an "equitable and conſtitutional Militia Law;" this we apprehend we have more than once complied with. At our firſt Seſſions we prepared a Bill, equitable in all its Parts, adapted to the Genius of the People, and to preſerve the Conſtitution of the Government. At our next Adjournment, having taken in many of your Amendments, we ſent you up a Second; and ſince our preſent Sitting, more of your Amendments being agreed to, we preſented you with a Third, enabling you not only to defend the Province, but to aſſiſt our Neighbours in Times of Diſtreſs and Invaſion: But all theſe Bills you were pleaſed to reject as unequal and unconſtitutional. What the Governor means by an "equitable and conſtitutional Militia "Law," we may readily perceive by his Amendments. A Law that will oblige the Inhabitants to take a Teſt as to their religious and conſcientious Scruples. If this be equitable and conſtitutional, it is the Equity and Conſtitution of *Portugal*, or ſome other *Popiſh* Countries, where the Inquiſition is in Uſe, and not of any free Government, where the People enjoy their religious Liberties. That it is not conſtitutional in the Opinion of the Crown and a *Britiſh* Parliament, is evident, they having made a Law exempting the *Moravians*, or Congregations of the *Unitas Fratrum*, in *America*, from Military Duties without ſuch Teſt; nor is there an Inſtance thereof in any of the Militia Bills that have been framed or enacted by our Mother Conſtitution. But we are ſorry to find the Example of our gracious Sovereign, and his Parliaments, is no Rule to the Governor; nor does he ſeem to think the People of this Province entitled to the Rights of *Engliſhmen* and Freemen.

Another Thing which in your Opinion would tend to make the Bill "conſtitutional" is, to give the Governor the abſolute Nomination of all the Military Officers, without being recommended by the People, to oblige the whole Freemen of the Community to inliſt under them, and to ſubject them to all the Penalties of a Court-martial, which your Honour would appoint. Whence it is that the Governor receives his Ideas of our Conſtitution, we are at a Loſs to determine, but fear it is from thoſe who are either ignorant of its Laws, or wicked enough to be an Enemy to it. It is the diſtinguiſhing Privilege of *Engliſhmen*, that they cannot be condemned in their Perſons or Properties, but by a Jury of their Country. To ſubject the People to the Judgment of a Court-martial, and ſuch Fines, Penalties and corporal or capital Puniſhments as ſhall be thereby inflicted, is directly inconſiſtent with this Privilege, and what Freemen will never aſſent to, were the Powers of Government exerciſed with ever ſo much Juſtice and Lenity; but when all Confidence is loſt between the Governor and Governed, when Schemes are purſuing in this Time of extreme Diſtreſs, by a few particular Perſons, to enſlave the whole Community, and when theſe Schemes meet with the Countenance of thoſe whoſe Duty it is to preſerve our Rights, we never can conſent to ſuch an Amendment in a general Militia Bill. This would be giving up the Perſons and Properties of our Conſtituents to the abſolute Power of a Party, out of which, we have no room to doubt, the Officers will be choſen, when ever the Governor ſhall be veſted with the ſole Appointment of them.

The Charge againſt us, of "endeavouring to take the Appointment of the Officers out of the Hands of the Government," is too general; and ſeems calculated rather to ſerve a particular Purpoſe, than to convey a true State of the Matter. That by the Bill a Number of Perſons was to be elected to each Office, and recommended to the Governor by the Voice of the People, out of which he was to chooſe and commiſſionate the Militia Officers, is true; but this is ſo far from "taking the Appointment out of the Hands of the Government," that the Governor would have the Choice of ſeveral, and might appoint which of them he pleaſed. This we thought, and ſtill think, reaſonable; eſpecially as your Honour is a Stranger among us, and cannot know who is proper, and who not, for thoſe important Places, unleſs you take your Information from a Party, who have ever conſulted their private Views, and the Intereſt of their Friends, more than the Publick Welfare. Theſe are Motives which the People collectedly cannot have; and therefore we apprehend it will more effectually anſwer the End of a Militia Law, to permit the People to recommend their own Officers, under whom they are willing to ſerve, as it is natural to preſume they will fix on Men of Integrity and publick Spirit, on whoſe Courage and Reſolution they can depend for the Protection of the Country, and the Preſervation of their Civil and Religious Liberties.

But, however reaſonable this may be, it does not ſuit with the avowed Deſigns of a Party, which they have been weak and wicked enough to publiſh to the World in their *Brief State*. The Plan the Governor recommends to us is the Plan they wiſh for. They declare, they expect it will "alter the Face of Affairs, by creating a vaſt Num-"ber of new Relations, Dependencies and Subordinations "in Government: The Militia will vote for Members of "Aſſembly, and being dependent on their Officers, would "pro-

"probably be influenced by them;" and the Officers being recommended by the Proprietary Creatures, and commiſſioned by their Deputy, would be directed by them, and thus our Proprietaries would be veſted with the Appointment of both the Branches of Legiſlature. Under this extenſive Influence, added to that which ever will attend the immenſe Property of the Proprietaries, can any Liberty that the People are intitled to be ſafe? The Freedom of Elections and of Parliament will be violated and deſtroyed. The Balance of Power between the Governor and People, ſo wiſely eſtabliſhed by the Royal and Proprietary Charters, and Laws of the Province, will be totally ſubverted, and our preſent Conſtitution be transformed into a Government the moſt deſpotic and arbitrary. Proprietary Inſtructions, calculated to promote their private Intereſt and Views, and to oppreſs the People, will have the Sanction of Edicts not to be diſobeyed. Supply Bills will ſtand in no Need of Amendments, as they will be framed agreeable to ſuch Inſtructions.---Our Aſſemblies will not preſume to tax the Proprietary's enormous Eſtate in common with the reſt of His Majeſty's Subjects for the Defence of their Colony; but they will make all their Laws by Direction, and become as inſignificant in the Conſtitution as the Parliament of France, who have only the Power of aſſenting to, and regiſtering their Tyrant's Edicts.

The Governor is pleaſed next to recommend to us "to "make the beſt Improvement of our Alliance entered in"to with the *Indians* at the late Treaty at *Eaſton*, by ena"bling him to comply with the ſeveral Requeſts they "made of him at the ſaid Treaty." We concur with you in thinking "theſe Things are of great and immedi"ate Conſequence to the Preſervation of our Lives and "Properties at this Juncture." And we further know them to be of the utmoſt Importance to the general Safety of the Colonies, and His Majeſty's Intereſt: And therefore, with all Expedition, we preſented a Bill every way calculated for theſe good Ends. But we cannot help ſaying, that the Governor's Words and his Actions do not ſeem to correſpond.---The unreaſonable Amendments he ſent down to the Bill, convince us he had no Deſign of paſſing it, as he could not expect we could be ſo inſenſible of the People's Rights as to agree to them. In that Bill we nominated Commiſſioners, whoſe Integrity we have experienced, to ſerve the Country, and gave the Governor for the Time being a Negative on the Diſpoſition of the Sum that was to be put into their Hands to carry on the *Indian* Trade. But we find nothing leſs than the Nomination of the Commiſſioners and Agents will ſatisfy the Governor, or rather thoſe with whom he adviſes. Should we conſent to theſe Amendments, the Negative in the Bill would be uſeleſs, as there can be no Doubt but the Perſons, who could be ſo loſt to their own Rights as to accept of the Office from the Governor's Nomination, would implicitly obey his Directions.

Our Duty obliges us to declare and proteſt againſt this Amendment, as an Infringement on the Rights of this Houſe; and that the Nomination of the Commiſſioners in Bills of this Nature, is the ſettled Right of the Houſe of Commons, whoſe Powers we have, as *Engliſhmen*, and by our Charters, which we hope the Governor will not, upon further Conſideration, attempt to violate. Nothing is of greater Importance to the Government, than the Supporting the juſt and diſtinct Rights and Privileges of the Legiſlature; and as to our own, we aſſure the Governor we are reſolved never to give them up, while the People entruſt us with them.

Permit us therefore to perſuade the Governor to reſume the Conſideration of this neceſſary and important Bill---Reflect on its Importance to the Preſervation of this Province, His Majeſty's Colonies, and the *Britiſh* Intereſt in *America*. It is a Bill which, if enacted into a Law, and well executed, will ſecure to us an effectual Barrier againſt our Enemies, and reſcue our Fellow Subjects from the barbarous Depredations of the Savages, and relieve them in a great Meaſure from their preſent almoſt inſupportable Burden of Taxes. And a Bill which, in its neceſſary Conſequences, muſt procure to the *Engliſh* Intereſt the Friendſhip and Alliance of the moſt diſtant *Indian* Nations. And if the ſolemn Promiſes you made the *Indians* at the Treaties of *Lancaſter* and *Eaſton*, the Good of this particular Province, the bleeding Circumſtances of our Frontiers, the miſerable Subjection of our captivated Inhabitants, have no Weight with your Honour, let the Good of the Colonies in general, and your Duty to preſerve the Intereſt of the Crown, plead the important Cauſe of this Bill. We intreat you no longer to look on yourſelf "as a Paſſenger" only in the Province, as you have been pleaſed more than once to expreſs yourſelf on Matters of a publick Nature. Conſider yourſelf as intimately concerned in the Welfare of the Province, bound in Duty to defend the King's Colony, and obliged to cooperate with us in every Thing that may tend to protect it, and preſerve the Peoples Liberties. Let not arbitrary Proprietary Inſtructions be the ſole Rule of your Conduct; exerciſe your own Judgment and Reaſon in your publick Acts; pay leſs Regard to the Advice of the Proprietary Council, who have no Powers of Legiſlation, nor Right to direct or dictate to a Governor in any Matter whatever. Let His Majeſty's Intereſt, and the Good of His Subjects, be the grand Objects of your Government, and reſtore Peace, Liberty, and publick Virtue to the Province, for it is in a great Meaſure in your Power. Do theſe Things, and your Government will be eaſy and pleaſant, your Life happy, and you will rejoice in the Prayers, Love and Eſteem, of a free and grateful People.

Permit us to add, before we conclude, that we can have no Views but the Good of the Province. We cannot conſider ourſelves "as Paſſengers" therein, as too many of our Governors have done. Our Fortunes, Friends, and the neareſt and tendereſt Connections are in it, and inſeparable from it; and ſhould the Country be ſacrificed to the private Views of particular Men, who have ſeized this Time of Diſtreſs to invade our Rights, we fall the melancholy Victims. This Conſideration certainly muſt convince every impartial Man, that we can have no Motive but the Good of the People, and the Preſervation of our Country; and that its Diſtreſs, and preſent defenceleſs State, has not been occaſioned by a Want of the moſt earneſt Endeavours on our Parts to put it into a Poſture of Defence. But, ſhould our Conſtituents think otherwiſe, the Day of our anniverſary Election is at hand, and we ſhall ſoon again mix with the People; and if our late Conduct has been inconſiſtent with their Sentiments, they will no Doubt ſupply our Places with ſuch as they conceive will accede to your Honour's Meaſures, and give up thoſe Rights which we have thought, and ever ſhall think, it our indiſpenſible Duty to ſupport and maintain. But whether you meet us again, or other Perſons in Legiſlation, we ſincerely wiſh greater Harmony in Sentiments may ſubſiſt, and more Good be done the Country than we have been able, during this Seſſion, to effectuate with all our Endeavours.

September 28, 1757. *Signed by Order of the Houſe,*
ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker.*

Since our laſt an Expreſs came to Town from Hanover Townſhip, in Lancaſter County, and brought Advice, that on the 19th Inſtant three Men, of the Name of M'Clure, were killed and ſcalped there by the Indians; that one William Campbell was dangerouſly wounded; and that John Campbell, who was with the others when attacked, eſcaped, and informed, that the Number of the Enemy was about thirty.

By a Letter from Carliſle, dated the Twenty-firſt Inſtant, we learn, that on the Eighteenth two Children were carried off by the Enemy from M'Cormick's Fort, near Shippenſburgh: That on the Nineteenth two Men were killed and ſcalped in Conecocheague, about Nine a Clock in the Morning; one named Robert Ruſt, the other Mackron: And that the ſame Day, and much about the ſame time, ſix Indians went to the Houſe of one George Miller, and carried away his Wife, and four of his Children; they were ſeen going into the Houſe by a Daughter of Miller's, who was in the Garden, by which ſhe eſcaped.

On Sunday a ſmall Prize Schooner came up here. She was taken by two Rhode-Iſland Privateers, one from Jamaica, and one from Bermuda, and bound to Rhode-Iſland, we hear, from the Miſſiſippi, as a Flag of Truce, having ſeven Engliſh Priſoners on board; but the Privateers finding Meaſſes, and other Goods, made Prize of her.

The ſame Day the Captains Rankin and Blackburn arrived here from Halifax, and confirm the Account of our Fleet being ſailed again to cruize of Louiſbourgh: That a ſmall Ship from France, bound to Cape-Breton, laden with Flour, Wine, &c. was taken, and ſent in by a Schooner in the King's Service. And that a Sloop had alſo been ſent in by another Veſſel in the Service, which ſhe met with off of Cape-Breton, but not a Soul on board, nor no Papers to be found.

The Ship Myrtilla, Captain Marſh, of this Port, was caſt away on the 18th of July laſt on the Florida Keys, on her Paſſage to London from Jamaica. The Captain and Crew with Difficulty got to Auguſtine in their Yawl.

A Letter from Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, dated the 31ſt ult. mentions 1200 Highlanders being then off the Bar; alſo a Store-Ship.

We have Advice from Newfoundland, Via New-York, that the Britannia, Capt. M'Pherſon, a Letter of Marque Ship from this Port, was arrived there, and had carried in with him a Letter of Marque Veſſel from Rochelle for Quebeck, which he took on the 7th of Auguſt on the Banks, after a ſhort Engagement. Her Lading ſuppoſed to be pretty valuable, conſiſting of Wine, Brandy, Oil, Candles, Salt, and a few dry Goods.

Captain Lee, from Wilmington, is taken, and carried into Guadaloupe; as is Captain Mackinzie, in a Snow from this Port, bound to Antigua. And the Schooner Deſdemona, Captain Mackey, likewiſe deſigned for Antigua, from this Harbour, was alſo taken; but retaken by the Tartar Privateer of that Iſland, and ſent in there. The ſame Veſſel alſo took and ſent in a French Schooner, laden with Proviſions.

We hear from Barbados, that the Honourable the Council and Aſſembly of that Place, have preſented Captain Cummings, of the Blandford Man of War, with a Sword worth 100 Piſtoles, for his Service in taking and bringing in two French Privateers, and for his Conduct in general ſince he has been on that Station.

In the Antigua Gazette of the Third of September, there is a Liſt of Ninety-ſeven Engliſh Veſſels taken, and carried into Guadaloupe, from Auguſt 1756, to the latter End of July, 1757. And it is ſaid, that about Thirty more have been taken ſince that Time, and ſent in there, whoſe Names had not come to Hand.

The Sloop John, Captain Briggs, bound to Antigua, from Virginia, is taken, and ſent into Guadaloupe.

Arrivals from this Place at the following Ports.

The Captains Drummond, Parker and Rodgers, at Charles-Town, South-Carolina.

At Antigua: Rankin and Cowpland.

At Barbados: Lone, Tillet, Place, and Carter.

"*Laſt Saturday died the Reverend Mr. AARON BURR, "Preſident of New-Jerſey College; a Gentleman and a Chri"ſtian; as univerſally beloved as known; an agreeable Com"panion, a faithful Friend, a moſt tender and affectionate "Huſband, and a good Father; remarkable for his Induſtry, "Integrity, ſtrict Honeſty, and pure undiſſembled Piety; his "Benevolence as diſintereſted as unconfined; an excellent "Preacher; a great Scholar, and a very great Man.*"

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Argo, John Campbell, from South-Carolina.
Brig Otter, George Rankin, from Halifax.
Ship Earl of Loudon, Robert Smith from Ditto.
Snow Charming Martha, Jonah Blackbourn, from Ditto.
Sloop Mulberry, John Gibſon, from Ditto.
Sloop Frances, Robert Harvey, from Barbados.
Sloop Two Brothers, William Aſhburner, from Antigua.
Ship Eſther, Robert Savage, from St. Chriſtophers.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Sally, Joſeph Brown, for Jamaica.
Brig Mary, John Hudſon, for Barbados.
Ship King of Pruſſia, James Robinſon, for Ditto.
Sloop Greenwich, William Barns, for Ditto.
Sloop Induſtry, Samuel Green, for New-Providence.
Sloop Seaflower, Peleg Shearman, for Rhode-Iſland.

CLEARED.

Schooner Betty, William Weſton, to Boſton.
Schooner Elizabeth, Jabez Bulkely, to Ditto.
Sloop Adventure, Walter Adie, to Virginia.
Sally, Alexander Sage, to Antigua.
Nancy, Joſeph Newbold, to Tortola.
Brig Cornelia, Robert Patten, to Jamaica.
Brig Rebecca and Suſannah, G. Nicholſon, to Barbados.
Snow George, Robert Hardie, to Ditto.

VERY good LAMPBLACK ſold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

Philadelphia, September 29 1757.

WHEREAS *Hannah, the Wife of William Pyle, of the Townſhip of Thornbury, in Cheſter County, hath parted from her ſaid Huſband, and run him conſiderably in Debt; theſe are therefore to forewarn all Perſons from truſting her upon his Account; for he will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof.*

WILLIAM PYLE.

Philadelphia, September 29 1757.

WHEREAS *Jane, the Wife of William Hall, of this City Pedlar, hath eloped from her ſaid Huſband, and run him greatly in Debt; this ſerves therefore to forbid all Perſons from truſting her on his Account; for he will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof.*

WILLIAM HALL. §

Philadelphia, September 26, 1757.

TO be SOLD, *on the 26th Day of October next, at Four a Clock in the Afternoon, at the London Coffee Houſe, a Meſſuage or Tenement, and Bank Lot of Ground, whereon the ſame ſtands, ſituated on the Bank of the City of Philadelphia, on the Eaſt Side of Front-ſtreet, containing* 24 *Feet front, including the Stone Steps from Front into Water ſtreet, oppoſite to Norris's Alley, by*

WALTER GOODMAN and Wife,
DANIEL RANDLE and Wife, and
MARY MORGATROYD. ‖

ALL Perſons that are indebted to Alexander Rennalds, of the City of Philadelphia Shopkeeper, by Note, Bond, Book Debt, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to the Subſcribers, who are appointed Truſtees, and properly impowered to receive the ſame: And thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Alexander Rennalds, are requeſted to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted by THOMAS ROBINSON, JOHN M'MICHAEL, JOSEPH RICHARDSON, and JOHN BELL.

To be SOLD by

ATTWOOD COWMAN,

Next Door to the Tun, in Water-ſtreet,

CHOICE Madeira Wine, Spirits, Rum, Indigo, Muſcovado Sugar, Indian Corn, &c. Tbctf.

Newport, New-Caſtle County, September 24, 1757.

RUN *away on Friday Night, the* 23*d Inſtant, from the Subſcriber, a Servant Girl, named Catherine Preden, lately come from Ireland; ſhe is a ſhort thick chunky Girl, and had on when ſhe went away, a ſtriped Calicoe Gown, with Shells between the Stripes; alſo a ſtriped Linen Gown, and a Linſey Petticoat, ſtriped yellow and black, and a brown Linſey Ditto, white Yarn Stockings, and old Shoes, without Buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid Girl, and brings her to her Maſter, or ſecures her in any Goal, and ſends Notice thereof, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me*

JAMES BROOM.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber hereof, living in the Great Valley, Cheſter County, Pennſylvania, bought, about the Middle of Auguſt laſt, of a certain Man, who calls himſelf John Salley, a black Mare, 15 Hands high, a natural Pacer, has a ſmall Star, more long than round, ſhod round, trimmed a little back of her Ears, has a ſwitch Tail, about five or ſix Years old, no viſible Brand: And the ſaid John Salley being ſince committed to the Goal of Cheſter for Horſe ſtealing, and has confeſſed that he ſtole the ſaid Mare ſome time ago out of a Paſture near New-York; this publick Notice is hereby given, that the proper Owner, by applying and proving his Property, may have her again; as alſo to proſecute the Thief, now lying in Goal, as aforeſaid.

STEPHEN HUBBART. ¶

WHEREAS the Partnerſhip of Jonathan *and* John Mifflin *is near expiring, all Perſons indebted to them, by Bond, Bill, Note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment, or they may expect the moſt effectual Methods will be taken to oblige thoſe that are delinquent. Said Mifflins have ſtill on Hand ſundry wet and dry Goods as uſual, which they will ſell at reaſonable Rates, in order to cloſe their Accounts. Tbctf.*

N. B. A young Negroe Man, that ſerved his Time in this City to a Tanner and Currier, to be hired.

Roxborough, September 28, 1757.

STOLEN laſt Sunday Night, out of the Paſture of Jacob Righter in the Townſhip of Roxborough, in Philadelphia County, a red ſorrel Horſe, near 14 Hands high, about ten Years old, a natural Pacer, has neither Brand nor Ear mark, a ſmall white Star in his For head, and a ſwitch Tail. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and delivers him to ſaid Jacob Righter, and ſecures the Thief, ſo that he may be proſecuted according to Law, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward; but if the Horſe without the Thief, Twenty Shillings, and reaſonable Charges, paid by †

JACOB RIGHTER.

STRAYED away, the 20th of the Ninth Month, 1757, from Charles Jenkins's Paſture, a brown Mare, three Years old, a natural Pacer, a ſmall Star in her Forehead, about fourteen Hands and a Half high, a ſhort ſwitch Tail, ſhort thin Mane, a Place cut for the Bridle, raw Bone built, a Lump on the near Shoulder, occaſioned by a Collar, was ſhod before. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and delivers her to Thomas Smith of Buckingham, in Bucks County, or to Charles Jenkins, at the ſign of the Coneſtogoe Waggon, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive Fifteen Shillings Reward from CHARLES JENKINS. †

WHEREAS EDWARD BROADFIELD, of Trenton, came from England in order to cure and put up STURGEON in the beſt Manner, different from any that has been put up in theſe Parts; and for theſe five Years paſt, at great Expence, has carried on the Buſineſs, and given general Satisfaction to theſe who have bought for Exportation, or Home Conſumption.

The ſaid Broadfield has now a Quantity of the ſaid Fiſh; and thoſe Perſons who have already favoured him with their Cuſtom, and find them to be deſerving of Recommendation, hopes that it will not be wanting, in order to encourage ſaid Fiſhery. And if Care be taken to keep the ſaid Fiſh under Pickle, it will keep good in the hotteſt Climates, for two Years, which has already been ſufficiently proved; and if any of the Pickle ſhould waſte, only add as much Vinegar as will cover it, putting a Cloth over the Caſk, and the Head upon that, to keep the Air out, and you may preſerve the Fiſh as long as you pleaſe.

N B. Said Broadfield is obliged to all People who have already favoured him with their Cuſtom; and the ſaid Fiſh, which were formerly ſold by Alexander Lunan, on Hamilton's Wharff, are now ſold by Thomas Mullan, at the Tun in Water-ſtreet, and by no other Perſon in Philadelphia. Tbc

For LONDON,

The SHIP
MYRTILLA,
Richard Budden,
Commander;
Will ſail with all convenient Speed, and has good Accommodations for Paſſengers.
For Freight or Paſſage, apply to Samuel Howell, Philip Benezet, or ſaid Commander, at the London Coffee-Houſe. Tbc.

Williamsburg, September 2, 1757.

RUN away from the Subscriber, at Stratford, in Westmoreland County, on Sunday the 28th of August, Charles Love, a tall thin Man, about sixty Years of Age; he professes Musick, Dancing, Fencing, and plays exceeding well on the Violin and all Wind Instruments; he stole when he went away, a very good Bassoon, made by schuchart, which he carried with him, as also a Dutch or German Fiddle, with an old Hautboy and German-Flute, which are his own; he rode a small white Horse with a Virginia made Saddle, and coarse blue Cloth Housing: It is supposed he will make towards Charles Town in South-Carolina. Whoever apprehends the said Love, and brings him to me, in Stratford, shall have Eight Pounds Reward, if taken in Virginia, Nine Pounds if taken in Maryland, or North-Carolina, and Ten Pounds if taken any where else on the Continent.

PHILIP LUDWELL LEE.

TO be sold, by Way of publick Vendue, on the first Day of November next, a well improved Plantation, situate in the Township of Middletown, Bucks County, containing about 170 Acres of very good Land, well timbered and watered, with a good Stone House, a new Stone Kitchen, with a good Pump in it, a good Barn and Stable, and other convenient Buildings thereon, about eight or ten Acres of Orcharding, and some Meadow, late the Property of John Stockhouse, of Middletown, deceased; the Title is indisputable. The Conditions proposed are, one Third Part of the Purchase-money to be paid in one Month after the Sale, and the other two Thirds to be paid in two equal Payments, annually, without Interest, giving Security to the Executors before they have Possession, the Vendue to be held on the Premises, and to begin at One a Clock in the Afternoon, where Attendance will be given by JOHN MITCHELL, and JOHN WOOLSTON, Executors. ¶

Sausbury, September 19, 1757.

WHEREAS a certain Samuel Lindsay, of Pennsbury Township, in Cumberland County, did, on or about the 13th Day of March, 1750, obtain one Bond from Robert Cowan, of Chester County, for the Sum of Twenty Pounds, payable on the 12th Day of March now next to come; which Bond hath been long since fully paid to him the said Lindsay, and by him detained. These are therefore to forewarn all Persons not to take any Assignment on the said Bond, under any Pretence, Colour or Reason whatsoever, for I will not pay or discharge the said Bond, it being already paid as aforesaid. † ROBERT COWAN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Goods, Rights and Credits of John Lumbard, are attached, he having absconded and not paid his just Debts; These are therefore to require all his Creditors to appear before me, in New-London, Chester County, the eighth Day of October next, at Twelve a Clock, with their Bonds, Bills and Book Accounts, that Distribution may be made as the Law directs. ‡ JOHN SCOTT.

CAME to the Plantation of Benjamin Taylor, in Kennet Township, Chester County, about the End of April last, a likely young black Mare, seems to be about three Years old, betwixt thirteen and fourteen Hands high, both paces and trots, has no Brand, lops her Ears, her mane parts to each Side of her Neck, and has some white Spots on her Back like Saddle Spots. The Owner coming and proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again.

¶ BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

TO be sold by publick Vendue, on Monday, the 24th Day of October next, by William Morgan, of Roxburgh Townshio, Six Lots of Land, from fourteen to twenty Perches front, on the Road leading from Germantown to Vanderen's Mill, and extending back to Rittenhousen's Line; three of the Lots very good Woodland, and the other three Part Woodland, and Part good Pasture. A Plan of the Lots may be seen at Moses Hall's in Germantown, or at said William Morgan's. The Title to the Lots is clear, and the Payment may be made easy, on giving Security. The Sale to begin at Ten a Clock on the Premises, where Attendance will be given by

& WILLIAM MORGAN.

Imported in the Royal American, Capt. Tillet, from London, and the Sally, Capt. Baker, from Liverpool, and to be sold by

PHILIP BENEZET,

At his Store in Front-street, the Corner of Gray's Alley,

BEST English sail duck, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, ticklenburg, fine and coarse ozenbrigs, Russia and Irish sheeting, brown and white princes linen, dowlas, garlix, tandems, and tandem silesias, yd. wd. and 7-8ths wd. Irish linen, long and pistol lawns, patches of clear lawn, pieces and patches of cambrick, diaper table cloths, clouting diaper, yd. and 3 8ths, yd. wd. 7-8ths, and 3-qr. wd. cotton and linen checks, 3-qr. linen stripes, light and dark cotton hollands, printed and Scotch linen handkerchiefs, blue and purple printed linen, brown and white buckram, broad and narrow white tape, blue and white cotton ditto, fine and coarse bobbin, coloured and white thread, a large assortment of calicoes and chints, blue long cloths, nankeens, blue cotton velvet, thicksets, fustians, silk jeans, bed-ticks, culgee, russet, new silk romals, and black gauze handkerchiefs, black crape, black and cloth coloured sattin, English and India black, and light coloured taffeties, ell and half yard wide persians, flowered ribbons, plain sattin, paduasoy and taffety ditto, silk caps, two and three yard silk Laces, 4-penny and 6-penny ferrits, sagathies, duroys, druggets, shaloons, tammies, durants, calimancoes, mixed cambletes, plain and flowered everlastings, flowered damasks, starrets, bourdets, scarlet and green plush, black, blue and scarlet knit patterns, Mens and womens worsted and thread hose, worsted and cotton caps, worsted binding, gartering, mohair and buttons, womens shoes by the trunk, blue, scarlet, and copper brown broadcloths, plains and kerseys, grey knap striped duffils, Hool's pistol cap'd knives, burnt bone, childrens and cuttoe ditto, seal and pistol end penknives, table knives and forks, scissars, long and short scythes, best A C No. 3 steel, G B wool cards, brass, glass and white metal sleave buttons, white metal coat and vest dish buttons, pierced white metal shoe and knee buckles, steel and brass plain ditto, steel snap and painted snuff and tobacco boxes, steel and brass thimbles, brass and leather inkpots, sewing and darning needles, pins, snaffle bitts, plain and swivelled stirrups, tuft nails, white-sets, black buckles, girth web, 2, 3, and 4 penny clout nails, 6, 8, and 14 ounce tacks, bar lead, 8, 10, 12, and 20 penny nails, glue, brimstone, and copperas, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace, pepper, writing-paper, ink-powder, playing cards, spectacles, nonsopretties, Leghorn hats, blue, white, and amber beads, nests of gilt trunks, felt hats, Weston's snuff, an assortment of Pewter, silver and Pinchbeck watches, &c. Tbctf.

To be LETT,

THE House in Chestnut-street, near the State-House, where his Excellency JOHN TINKER, Esq; lately dwelt; together with the Garden, Coach-house, Stables, &c. very suitable and commodious for a private Gentleman. Enquire of John Ross, in Second-street. Tbc 3 M. ¶ 5s.

Just imported from London, in the ship Carolina, Captain Duncan, and to be sold by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his Store, below the Drawbridge, between Powell's and Plumsted's Wharffs.

A LARGE Assortment of European and India Goods, suitable for the Season. Also West India Rum, Sugar and Melasses. ¶

RUN away on the 27th of August last, from Brian Wilkinson, of the City of Philadelphia, Ship-carver, a Negroe Man, named Charles, about 28 Years of Age; Had on when he went away, a brown Kersey Jacket, Ozenbrigs shirt and Trowsers, and Shoes; he is of a middling Size, Parrot toed, slow motioned, and can play on the Fiddle; it is supposed he has got other Clothes with him. Whoever takes up the said Negroe, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

BRIAN WILKINSON.

RUN away, on the 2d of September Instant, from the Subscriber, living in Salem, in Salem County, West New-Jersey, an Irish Servant Man, named Edward Rubie, says he was bred in the City of Cork, and that he served his Time in Philadelphia to a Ship carpenter; pretends to know something of sawing with a Whip saw; has been a Privateering, and in the Army, and says he was discharged at Cape-Breton; has a Brother living in the Highlands of York, where he taught School some Time, from whence he ran away, and came to Pikes Grove, in Salem County, where he also taught School for some Time, then ran away from his Bail, took a Horse with him, forged an Order on Capt. Cox in Philadelphia, got some Money, was advertised in the Pennsylvania Gazette, and put in York Goal, over Susquehanna; from whence he was brought and put into Salem Goal, and there became an indented Servant for three Years from February 1757: Had on when he went away a light colour'd Beaverskin Jacket, two check Shirts, and Trowsers of the same, new Shoes, with large Brass Buckles, and a half worn Beaver Hat. He is a middle aged Man, about five Feet five Inches high, has short curled Hair, much Pock-marked, and can play on the Flute; it is supposed he is gone towards New-York. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant in any Goal, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

⊕ GABRIEL COPPNER.

Philadelphia, September 8, 1757.

PUrsuant to an Order of an Orphans Court, held at Newtown the 15th Day of June, 1757, Notice is hereby given, that at a publick Vendue, to be held at the House of Samuel Smith, in Newtown aforesaid, on the eighth Day of October next, at Ten a Clock in the Forenoon, will be sold to the highest Bidder, a certain Lot of Ground, containing two Acres and a Quarter, with a small House thereon, situated in Newtown aforesaid; late the Estate of James Yates, deceased, by

‖ RACHEL YATES, *Administratrix.*

RUN away on the First of July last, from Baltimore County Free school in Maryland, a lusty likely young Negroe Fellow, named Cy; he has lost some of his Foreteeth, and speaks good English; he, with his Comrade, another Negroe Man, were taken up in Pennsylvania, and brought to Cecil County, from whence he made his Escape. As the School suffers through Want of him, any Person that takes him up, is hereby requested to send him home as soon as possible; for which he shall receive Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, if taken in Maryland; but if taken in Pennsylvania, Four Pounds, and reasonable Charges, paid by DAVID MCCULLOUGH, Merchant in Joppa. ¶

Albany, August 20, 1757.

RUN away from his Master, JOHN BOURK, aged about 20. He is a short stout young Man, of 5 Feet two Inches high, of a fair Complexion, and particularly bald on his Head. Had on when he went off, a Pigtail'd Wig, a sharp cock'd Hat, a blue Coat and Breeches; and was formerly Servant to Capt. Wilcox, in Philadelphia, who sold him to Mr. Johnson, Paymaster to his Majesty's Forces in North-America: He was afterwards sold to Mr. Farrel, Sutler to the 35th Regiment at Albany, to whom he belongs. This is to forewarn all Persons whatsoever not to entertain him, as they will be prosecuted as the Law directs. And whoever apprehends him, or causes him to be taken, so that he may be brought to his said Master John Farrell, shall receive FIVE PISTOLES for their Trouble, and no Questions asked. ⊕

Imported in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, and the last Vessels from London and Liverpool, and to be sold by

Richard Footman, and Company,

At their store in Water-street,

A Neat assortment of European goods suitable for the season, which they will sell cheap for cash or short credit.

Richard Footman intending for England in the ship Myrtilla, Richard Budden master, to sail the middle of October next, desires all Persons indebted to him and company to make speedy payment; and those that have any demands to bring in their accounts. Tbc.

To be SOLD by

KEARNY *and* GILBERT,

In Water-street, near Walnut-street,

SEVERAL likely Negroe Men, just imported. Also Barbados Rum, Muscovado Sugar, Melasses, and Cocoa.

Just imported, and to be sold by

DANIEL WILLIAMS, Baker,

Living near the corner of Second and Walnut-streets, in Philadelphia,

SUperfine, fine, middling, and coarse bolting cloths, very cheap. Millers, or others, who are not well acquainted and skilled in choosing bolting cloths, may depend on being supplied with such (and Instructions, if required) suitable for any and every part of the bolting Business.

N. B. Said Williams has had long experience in grinding and bolting as well as in bolting cloths. Tbctf.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A PLANTATION, containing about 180 Acres of good Land, situated in Chester County, upon the Provincial Road, leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster, about 19 Miles from Lancaster, near Justice Miller's Mill, and Pequea Church, very suitable for publick Business, or a Gentleman's Country Seat, a pleasant and healthy Situation, about 70 Acres cleared, 15 Acres of it good Meadow, well improved with good Timothy and Clover Grass, and good Command of Water to make much more. The Land is well timbered. Also a Warrant and Survey for 50 Acres adjoining the above mentioned, with the third Part of the Purchase paid, a good Stone House, a large Barn, and good Stables, a good Malt-house, and other Out-houses, and an Orchard of choice grafted Fruit. Any Person inclining to purchase the same, may know the Terms of the Subscriber, living on the Premises. THOMAS CLARK. ⊗

Just imported in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, from London, and to be sold cheap for ready money or short credit, by

SAMUEL MORRIS, Junior,

At his Store in second-street, near Streton's corner, the following goods, viz.

OZenbrigs, 3 qr. 7-8ths, yd. wd. yard, 3 8ths and 6 qr. cotton checks, dowlas, 3 qr. and 7 8ths wide garlix, 7 8ths beatick, princes linen, brown and white buckrams, single hielias, pistol and broad lawns, clouting diaper, Russia linen, tandem silesias, long lawns, muslins, a variety of calicoes, printed linens, 7-8ths and yd. wd. Irish linen, Scotch handkerchiefs, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, silk and cotton romals, ell wd. persians, plain and bordered bandanoes, taffeties, white and bluth persians, buttons and mohair, Scotch thread, 2 and 3 yard silk laces, silk cords, 4-penny and 6-penny ferrits, best balladine, sewing silk, ivory and horn combs, plain and figured ribbons, harrateens, hairbines, sealing-wax, tammies, superfine durants, shaloons, saggatnies, duroys, cross-barr'd stuffs, starretts, floretias, poplins, calimancoes, tapes, bobbins, nonsopretties, coloured and white stitching thread, scarlet and figured gartering, worsted bindings, womens cloth cloaks, black shag, writing paper, ink powder, white and coloured glazed gloves and mittens, pins, knitting-needles, worsted damasks, boiled camblets, ditto ditto, fine and superfine broadcloths, kerseys, and plains, druggets, scarlet and black everlastings, blue bays, frizes, bearskins, scarlet serges, half-thicks, striped duffils, blankets, white and red flannels, mens womens and childrens worsted hose, double and single silk caps, corded demities, cotton counterpanes, cutlary and hardware, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, cloves, &c. &c. Tbctf.

To be sold cheap for ready Money, or short Credit, by

JOHN TAYLOR,

At his Store, in Water-Sreet, opposite Carpenter's Wharff.

A Parcel of European and East India Goods: Likewise low priced blue Broadcloths, and other Goods, by the Bale, (imported in the last Vessels from England.) Tbctf.

RUn away from Garret Barry, of Whiteland, in Chester County, on Wednesday the Seventeenth of August last, a Servant Man, named William German, about 18 Years of Age, slim made, of a swarthy Complexion, and has been one Trip a Privateering from York; and, in order to defraud his Master, he says he has been a Soldier, and is deserted: Had on when he went away, a blue Broadcloth Coat, half trimmed, with a black Velvet Cape, a yellowish Jacket without Sleeves, either Linen, or Cotton and Linen, and Breeches of the same, trimmed with Gold Twist Buttons, and Silver Knee Buckles, new Pumps, and grey Worsted Stockings, and a new Beaver Hat. He also feloniously took some of his Master's Goods. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, and is not inlisted, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me GARRET BARRY. ¶

N. B. He was seen at David Howell's, in Whiteland, on Sunday, the 21st of August, and had with him a good pacing Horse. All Masters of Vessels are forbid to carry him off at their Peril.

To be SOLD by

ROBERT MATTHEWS,

At the Sign of the Cock, in Second-street.

TEN Bushels of choice TIMOTHY SEED, at Twenty Shillings by the Bushel, or Eightpence a Quart.

At the SCHOOL-HOUSE, *in* Second-street,

Near the Corner of Chestnut-street, formerly kept by Stephen Vidal,

YOUTH of both Sexes are carefully taught to read and spell English correctly: Also to write all the different Hands now in Use. Where likewise young Gentlemen may be taught Arithmetick, Merchants Accounts, Surveying, Navigation, the Use of the Globes, &c. with Languages and Mathematics, sufficient to fit them for the Sea, the College, or the Counting-house.

By JAMES COSGRAVE, with Assistants.

An Evening School was opened there on Monday, the Fifth Instant, and will be carefully attended at the usual Hours during the ensuing Season.

Chester, August 22, 1757.

To the Overseers of the Highways of the several Townships in Chester County.

HAVING this Day received a Letter from Sir John St. Clair, Deputy Quarter Master General for North-America, informing me, that the Commission His Majesty has been pleased to entrust him with, obliges him to see that all the High Roads in this Province are kept in good Repair; that the executive Part of the Laws, in regard to making Roads, and keeping them in Repair, is totally neglected; that heavy Complaints were made to him last Winter, that Waggons drawn by four Horses, tho' but half loaded, were not able to travel above 12 or 16 Miles a Day; requiring me to cause to be notified to all Overseers of High Roads in this County, that with all convenient Speed they set about making their Roads good and passable; the Neglect of which in this the proper Season, may occasion His Majesty's Troops, in marching to their Winter Quarters, to stop, and be quartered on the Inhabitants of those Townships so neglecting, until the Roads through the same are made good and passable. I have therefore, in Compliance with the said Request, caused this publick Notice to be given, hoping a due Regard will be shewn thereto.

⊙ JOHN FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

TWO PISTOLES Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in Kent County, Maryland, on the Morning of the 27th Instant, a Negroe Man, named Will, 27 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high: Had on and took with him, an old Felt Hat, two dark coloured Wigs, an old brownish coloured Jacket, a Shirt and Trowsers of Tow Linen, white Shoes and Stockings, or if any, is not known. He is Country born, speaks pretty fluently, and is supposed to be gone towards Talbot County Court-house. Whoever secures said Negroe, so as the Subscriber may have him again, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, and, if brought home, reasonable Charges, paid by

August 29, 1757. JOHN DUYER. ⊕

WANTED,

A GOOD Secondhand CHAISE. Enquire at the New-Printing Office.

ALL Persons indebted to THOMAS CAMPBELL, are required to make speedy Payment, otherwise they will be proceeded against as the Law directs, without any further Notice. And all those who have any Demands against him, are desired to bring in their Accounts, and they shall be immediately paid.

Said Campbell has now on Hand, a large Assortment of fine fresh Gold and Silver Lace, Gold and Silver Buttons, Threads, Frogs, Chain, Cords, Vellum, &c. &c. Likewise a large Assortment of East India and European Goods, which he now sells at the very lowest Rates, as he intends leaving off Shop-keeping in a very short Time. ¶ 5s. Tbctf.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.